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Date of Sailing from Bombay	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
4-30 P.M.				
12thSept	ARCADIA	8657	MONGOLIA	9505
26th „	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	8803	INDIA	7911
10th „	ARABIA	7903		
17th „	ARCADIA	8803	VICTORIA	6522
24th „	PERSIA	7951		
31st „	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

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HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

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7. 17th „	CALEDONIA	7338		
7. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9631		
7. 13th „	EGYPT	7912		
30th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
7. 27th „	ARABIA	7903		
7. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10912		
7. 10th „	PERSIA	7951		
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11050
7. 24th „	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
7. 8th „	CALEDONIA	7338		
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7. 22nd „	EGYPT	7912		

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SYDNEY	4,118	Henric	29th Oct. „
CHARNIER	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. „
DJENA	5,337	Schmitz	24th Dec „
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	21st Jan. 1909
VARNA	4,142	Pellier	18th Feb. „
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,280	Guiconnet	15th Apr. „

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5838	Schwitz	9th Oct. 1908
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Nov. „

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Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
KAGESHIMA MARU		T. Arakawa	14th Sept	25th Sept.
MOYORI MARU		J. Hands	28th Sept	8th Oct.
YENOSHIMA MARU		B. Ken	10th Oct	21st Oct.
TAKASAKI MARU		A. Mocker	22nd Oct	3rd Nov.
TOYOMI MARU		M. Winckler	5th Nov	17th Nov.
YECHIGOFU MARU		K. Sato	17th Nov	28th Nov.
WAKAMIYA MARU		T. Yamawaki	30th Nov	12th Dec.
KAGISHIRA MARU		T. Arakawa	14th Dec	25th Dec.
MOYORI MARU		J. Hands	26th Dec	7th Jan 1909.

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LINGA	2171	Mon 21st Sept.	11 a.m.	P D & Co
KOGA	1,562	Tue. 17th Sept.	9 a.m.	Ostch Manivle.
LUARA	2,171	Fri. 18th Sept.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Catch Mandvie.

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S. S. "LAWADA," 3,260 tons, sailing on or about the 15th Sept.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

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15th September, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badersich	1st October 1908
KORREBR	3,391	A. Forcati	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4,283	M. Dalsperich	16th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badersich	1st Dec. 1908

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

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Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	5906	G. Bergendian	24th Sept. 1908.

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Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
CILICIA	A. Tait	6,716	24th Sept 08.
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	6,106	11th Oct „
CASTALIA		6,388	24th „
ELYSIA	A. Haig	6,560	14th Nov „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,701	5th Dec „
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	7124	11th Dec „
CIRCASSIA	A. Tait	6716	27th „
SCINDIA	Wm Kelso	6106	16th Jan 09
CASTALIA		6388	27th „
BARTTANNIA	B. J. Garrick	306	9th Feb „

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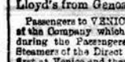

THE following Steamers will Sail:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
† PRASIDENT	2400	Muhlhauer	21st Sept.
* REICHSTAG	3100	Jacobsen	2nd Oct.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

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"THE FLAG."

THE UNION JACK CLUB BOOK.

On July 1st, 1907, his Majesty the King opened the Union Jack Club in London, thus setting the seal of his approval upon one of the most timely movements for the advantage of sailors and soldiers which has ever been inaugurated. The object of the Union Jack Club is to provide in the heart of London, a Club where the thousands of his Majesty's bluejackets and soldiers can obtain food and lodging, under suitable conditions, at a moderate price. The best justification for this work is its enormous success. The Club has been opened not quite a year. During the first nine months of its existence it furnished sleeping accommodation for 16,575 sailors, 2,201 soldiers, and 3,290 Royal Marines, whilst a very much larger number used the building as an ordinary club. The Club possesses 204 bedrooms, a well-stocked library, a reading and writing room, and all the appurtenances which go to the equipment of an institution of this character. It is purely undenominational; it is practically self-supporting, and its affairs are conducted by a General Committee on which there are representative soldiers and sailors elected by their comrades. The more intricate business matters of the Club are in the hands of the Union Jack Club Association, which is an incorporated body.

But the Club has suffered from the defects of its qualities. Almost as soon as it became known, it was found that the original establishment, large as it was, was inadequate to the needs of the sister services. Every week-end there arrive at the Club office many a sailor or soldier member who finds to his chagrin that he is one of probably a couple of hundred or more who cannot be accommodated, because every one of the 204 rooms is occupied. It has, therefore, been determined to endeavour to remedy these shortcomings by substantially enlarging the building. It is hoped to add to the accommodation a further hundred and fifty bedrooms, and also to enable the management to permit members to continue their association with the Club after they leave the active list. If this accommodation can be secured the first Union Jack Club will stand as perfect a club as can be desired, a complete and noble memorial to the sailors and soldiers who have given their lives to the Empire. It is also hoped to establish in every big naval station or garrison town a Union Jack Club conducted on the same principles as the first Club, and affiliated with it, but controlled by local and representative committees. The promoters will feel that they have reached the goal of their ambitions when it is possible for every sailor and soldier arriving at a naval or military station of importance to proceed to his own Club. These Union Jack Clubs throughout the Empire, Sir Edward Ward well said, will be a sign that the Empire has recognized, and does recognise, the service of its warrior sons.

So much for the Club. What part in its history is played by the "The Flag," the book of the Union Jack Club? Well, first and last, this is an endeavour to raise some of the money necessary to build those hundred and fifty rooms and to make the Club in every sense worthy for the twin services. It is a book on the lines of the "Annuals," which are immensely popular in England But it is a book produced under entirely novel conditions. All contributions have been presented by the authors and artists. These include some of the men most eminent in art and literature to-day. Then the whole of the paper was given by a great English firm. The Printing and binding were done at cost price, and this sum was met entirely by a great benefactor of the Club who wishes to remain anonymous. The art contributions were reproduced by a firm of engravers free of charge. The advertisements were obtained without the payment of commission. The publishing is undertaken free of cost by the "Daily Mail" in Great Britain and by the "Times of India" in India.

Finally, two great English bookselling firms agreed to pay the full price for every copy of "The Flag" sold through their agency, thus doing away with all commissions. So that every twelve annas paid for a copy of "The Flag" means twelve annas towards the funds of The Union Jack Club.

But it means a good deal more than that. Every individual who purchases a copy of "The Flag" receives more than twelve annas worth of matter. If the contributors had been paid the ordinary remuneration for their work, the book could not have been produced at the price. Mr. George Meredith writes a little poem, "Il-y-a Cent Ans"; Mr. Rudyard Kipling contributes an amusing motor burlesque, "The Marced Drives of Windsor"; Miss Marie Corelli sends patriotic verses, "England"; and there is a host of brilliant contributors:—Sir W. S. Gilbert, Mr. W. Clarke Russell, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Mr. Alfred Austin, Mr. Edgar Wallace, Sir Gilbert Parker, Mr. Mostyn T. Piggot Jean Middlemass, Sir Conan Doyle, "Linesman," Mrs. John Strange Winter, Mr. W. A. Horn, Mr. Robert Hichens, and Mr. W. W. Jacobs. The art contributors are not less notable:—Sir Alma Tadema, Mr. Byam Shaw, Mr. Dudley Hardy, Mr. Raven Hill, Mr. Tom Brown, Mr. John Hassall, and most of the brilliant black and white artists of the day. Her Majesty the Queen has graciously given permission for some of her photographs to be reproduced. The book is moreover as well printed as it possibly could be by one of the best firms in London.

"The Flag" is now obtainable from the offices of the publishers in India, "The Times of India," Bombay, at the price of twelve annas a copy. It will soon be purchasable all over the country. It is necessary to assert once more that every purchaser of a copy receives more than twelve annas worth of printed matter. Then he has the satisfaction of knowing that he is contributing twelve annas to the funds of the Union Jack Club, whose immense usefulness has been more than demonstrated by the demands upon it. Said His Majesty the King, when he opened the Club nearly a year ago: "I earnestly hope that the efforts which you have made and your aspirations for the future you will have the happiest fruition, and that the Club which is opened to-day will for many years to come prove a benefit, a comfort, and a means of improvement for those for whom it is intended." Everyone who purchases a copy of "The Flag" is helping to make the Union Jack Club more capable of fulfilling its mission amongst the sailors and soldiers of the Empire.

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GUTTÆ VITÆ

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The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly marvellous. Married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

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Printed and Published by Treacher & Co. (Ltd.) Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 17th instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
H. S. JOHNSTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

RACE SPECIALS, WEDNESDAY, the 16th September, 1908, to POONA, leave 2nd Class 11-25, First Class 12-0. Further particulars apply to Station Superintendent.

H. C. RADFORD,
For General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

THE COLABA LAND & MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIdend for the half year ended 30th June 1908, at the rate of Rupees Fifty (Rs. 50) per share, will be paid on production of Share certificates on and after TUESDAY the 15th day of September, 1908, at the Registered Office of the Company, 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12-30 and 3-30 p. m. to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 15th September, 1908.

By Order of the Board,
BRADBURY BRADY & Co.,
Agents and Managers.

Bombay, 10th September, 1908.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY the 18th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY and PAPER for this Railway System for one year, commencing from 1st January, 1909.

2. Tenders will be received up to noon on Tuesday 13th October, 1908 and should be addressed to the CHIEF AUDITOR, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, in a SEALED COVER, superscribed TENDERS FOR STATIONERY and PAPER.

3. All Tenders received will be opened in the office of the Agent Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, on WEDNESDAY, 14th October, 1908.

4. Tender Forms can be obtained and all other information and terms may be had on application to

THE CHIEF AUDITOR,
B. and N.-W. Railway,
Gorakhpur.

GORKHPUR,
7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

Ex S. S. UGANDA,

TO ARRIVE IN CALCUTTA ABOUT 20TH SEPTEMBER,

220 OF THE PICKED HORSES OF AUSTRALIA.

MR. J. A. JOHNSON, of Lyndhurst, Woodend, Victoria, begs to announce that he will arrive in Calcutta by the s. s. UGANDA, about 20th September, with a shipment of

220 of the finest horses ever landed in India, comprising about

75 Well Matched pairs and teams of Red Roans, Blue Roans, Blacks, Bays, Browns, and Prebalds;

ALSO

70 very high class ponies, Ladies' hackneys, Paperchasers, Cobs, Polo Ponies, Maiden Thoroughbreds, etc.

Please Read This!

Are you suffering from Dyspepsia or Indigestion?

THEN TRY

EDWARD'S PAPIYA ESSENCE.

It is strongly recommended by medical men in above complaints and in many affections of chest and heart as Asthma, Palpitation, &c., which are only simulated diseases arising from disordered stomach.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From MRS. ELIZABETH WAGENTREIBER, Delhi:—

"With much pleasure and many thanks I beg to acknowledge the benefit I derived from your far-famed 'Essence of Papiya.' I suffered from Dyspepsia in a most painful form and found great relief after taking the first two bottles and continued to take four more. After the sixth I felt so much better that I left off taking it regularly but if at any time I feel the old pain and symptoms returning, I immediately take another bottle of the Essence. I am now able to eat more and can change my diet without fear of what were to me most dreaded attacks of indigestion."

From MR. E. L. M. ASANSOLE, E. I. Railway:—

"I had very bad Dyspepsia, my food used to turn rotten and sour my stomach and I used one bottle of Essence of Papiya and now I am sure I could digest a brick. It has thoroughly cured me of Dyspepsia, hence I have so much confidence in your medicines. You certainly deserve credit for introducing such a medicine to poor suffering dyspeptics. You may certainly publish what I have said about your Papiya Essence."

From MR. W. F. LAGOE, Buttowrah, Jaunpore:—

"I had for several months been suffering from severe attacks of Dyspepsia and loss of appetite, and in fact lost over 4 stone in weight, when a friend who had for years been a sufferer from the same disorder, advised me to try your Edward's Papiya Essence, which he said had done him a wonderful deal of good. I followed his advice and I am happy to say, have found relief. I have taken it according to the instructions on the bottles; am no longer troubled with indigestion and have recovered my appetite. As I think this agreeable remedy should be generally known, you are at liberty to publish this statement."

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UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
AMATEUR
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

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GEORGIA SING SONG.

Marching through Georgia, Good Old Jeff, Who's that a'calling, Old Folks at Home, So early in the mornin'. Camptown Races.

Topical Duet ...Messrs. Binning and Cassels.
Banjo Quartet ..."White Coons" ..... Mrs Paterson Brown, Messrs. Coombs, Cottrell, and Jackson.
Song .....Never mind the weather....Mrs. Binning.
Dance.....(Minuet, Highland Fling, etc.) Mesdames Coombs, De Berry, Paterson Brown, and Stevens. Messrs. Coombs, Cottrell, Kent and Saunders.
Song ....."We parted on the Shore."Mr. Cassels.

PART II.

Opening Chorus.There is a tavern in the town.
Banjo Quartet..."Entertainment."
Song .....Yeomen of England." .....Mr. Cottrell.
Song .....Sambo .....Mrs Paterson Brown
Song .....It is a way we have in the Army..Mr. Binning.
Song .....Oh peaceful England .....Mrs. Binning.
Song .....The Cake Walk .....Mr. Croft
Banjo Solo .....'Pompadour." .....Mr. Cottrell.
Song .....I wish I had someone to love me." Mr. Cassels.
Chorus.....Off to London."

Orchestra lent by kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers.

Music under the direction of Mr. Clement Robinson.

Box Plan at Messrs. S. ROSE and Co.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 5 and 4. Unreserved, Rs. 2 and 1.

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RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mace Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence Rs. 2 and 2 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SEEDS! SEEDS!—Vegetable and Flower for the Coming Season. Fresh supply received every Third Week.—PALMER and Co., Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 16. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Readers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay)

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Mornings. Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL BUSINESS carefully conducted.
REFERENCES: The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Threadneedle Street, E.C. International Bank of London, Ltd., Leadenhall Street, E.C.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.
48 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MULLINS

Pressed Steel
ROWING BOATS
11 to 16 ft. long.

Complete with Oars, Rudders, &c.

PRICES FROM

Rs. 200 TO Rs. 250.

Colored Illustrated Sheet with Prices and all Particulars on Application.

Inspection Invited.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
Branch Show Room, Hummum Street. } BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907
ISSUED FOR.....£2,060,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £29,498,000

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,00,00 000
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

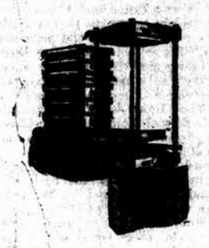
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Assurance of Rs. 1000 payable at death.				Endowment Assurance of Rs. 1000			
Age next Birth day.	Whole Life Premium.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	40 8	30 6	26 7	64 8	47 6	37 11
25	24 2	40 8	30 6	26 9	64 12	47 9	38 7
30	27 4	40 13	32 13	28 6	65 10	48 3	38 11
35	31 3	40 4	47 1	28 13	66 13	48 3	41 10
40	36 11	40 13	33 5	44 9	66 11	52 14	44 10
45	43 14	76 7	60 13	...	71 11	56 13	...

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES FOR PACKING COTTON WOOL, &c.



EDWIN MILLS & Co.

SUTTON'S SEEDS collection of Vegetable and Flower Seeds to PALMER and Co., Sitaram Buildings, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

Estd. since 1833. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus WILKINSON'S

Prince Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.

Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking.) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Soureess of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

Eno's "Fruit Salt" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or effete matter, and a healthy state and good quality of Chyle, Fever, Worry, Blood disease, and many other forms of illness, are thus kept at bay. Eno's "Fruit Salt" has been taken in the most distant parts of the world, in all climates, for upwards of 50 years, and has, by its timely use, prevented a countless amount of sickness, pain, and suffering.

CAUTION.—Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'; otherwise you have the clearest form of Injury—IMITATION.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E. Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

Rs. 2-4-0 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA.
All Wine Merchants,

SOLE AGENTS
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE" SCOTCH WHISKY.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
26, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
" D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

Messrs. R. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1864, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The Heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all Business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to communicate with them.

Correspondence Solicited.

WESTMINSTER STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS "KEYMER," LONDON.

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own case, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the same of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being no doubt only because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY.	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. H. Lewis, 42, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I just commenced for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 15, 1908.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

TO PARENTS.

CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants.

ARTHUR W. CLARK,
29, Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

FOR SALE.

"TIMBER" WHITE CEDAR CEILING PLANKS, sound and thoroughly well-seasoned, immediate delivery, very handsome timber, having the appearance of Satin Wood, and most suitable for decorative purposes.—Impervious to white ants.—Prices on application to the MALABAR TIMBER YARDS & SAW MILLS, LTD., Kallai.

FOR SALE.

2ND HAND almost new RUBBER TYRE ENGLISH VICTORIA, LANDEAU, VIS-A-VIS and BROUGHAM, brand-new for sale. Apply to

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
16 Bank Street,
Fort.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white leprs), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame, Rs. 4 for internal and external use.—A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Tiddygange Calcutta.

MEN WANTED.—A remarkable offer. Over 3,000 GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZORS sold in the last three months in India, every one giving absolute satisfaction. We want every man to know what a prize this remarkable invention is for perfect shaving. The "Gem Junior" Complete in case, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P.—MONEY REFUNDED IN FULL if not satisfactory. GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 861, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from the Acting Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 11-30 a.m., at Bhoiwada, Parel, the stock-in-trade of the late Kutchra Gunpul, consisting of bags of rice, pulses, iron safe, chests, clock, mirror, pictures, vases, lamps, copper and brass pots, chairs, carpets, pillows, mehta boxes, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price-list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1908) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 888.

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY.

TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAGDI YAMINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nul Bazar, Bombay.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!

GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI,
LARGEST GLUE MERCH

[illegible] INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's, steamer Upada, 3,382 tons, Captain W J Stewart which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon, brought a general cargo and 9 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola 510 tons Captain W Moxon which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Basreh brought a general cargo, 104 horses and 3 cabin and 42 deck passengers.

THE steamer Terrier 1,008 tons, Captain H Berg which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Bangkok brought a cargo of timber and 1 deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Culna 3,963 tons, Captain S MacCaiblarn arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbrough via Antwerp London and Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga 951 tons, Captain W H Rothwell sailed yesterday for Karachi via coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

THE F Rubattino S N Co's steamer D Balduino 2,684 tons Captain D Maganzini will sail to-day for Genoa etc. with a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 10th, 11th and 12th September should be regarded as full Weather Working Days for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook...Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surrey St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr....Beanchamp...Survey St
R I M S Elphinstone...Lt E Stocken.....R I Marine

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine

FOREIGN NAVY.

Scesaetes.....Capt.....Meurer ... .German Cruiser

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept 14.

Argyll.....2205 Robinson .....Cori Bros & Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin.....T Morrison & Co
Brandon.....1519 Evenson.....W & A Graham & Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies.....James Mackintosh & Co
City of Lucknow2371 Bryck.....K N & Co
Culna .....2963 MacCaiblain.....M M & Co
Fircose.....2005 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Fairport.....2733 Greage.....The Rombay Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Hyden .....831 Lykke..Bangkok...F F Campbell & Co
Inchborva...2572 Nicholes.....T Morrison & Co
Kt. Errant ..4778 Kindell .....K N & Co
Kirley Bank....2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kt. Templar .....460 Billet ..... W & A G & Co
Kirklee.....2275Watson .....W & A Graham & Co
Kois .....510 Maxon.....M M & Co
Kenley.....2429 Wilson .....W & A Graham & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Nizam.....2041 Toms .....Turner Morrison & Co
Oceana .....3207 Shanghai .....27-10 P & O S N Co
Oceanica.....2536 Magnentoumea .....12-9 M M & Co
Shahalam ...1918 Davison M'tina Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ....2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2565 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Nujam...2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin...Shah .....Shah S N Co
Strathelyde...2842 Cremm.....W & A G & Co
Ferrier.....1068 Berg .....F F Campbell & Co
Ujina.....3426 Breeg .....Calcutta..... M M & Co
Unita.....3492 Phillips .....Cal .....M M & Co
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Clan Macleod	3043	Fisbenden	Chittagong	16-9	F M & Co
C&R Mookhtari	1110	Gore	Bussrah	20-9	Bo & P S N Co
F Delia	4788	Snow	Shanghai	16-9	P & O Co
H Rahmani	1172	Geddie	Jedda	17-9	B & P S N Co
G Islami	1603	Newly			Bo & P S N Co
H-W Cosrland	760	Ebrahim	Repairing		Bo S N Co Ltd
L Puri	648	Office			B S N Co
O Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	R.S. Ports	24-9	B & P S N Co
P Rabenfels	2943	Probert	K'chi	17-9	W & A G & Co

H W P D

Mahanadi.....547 Ahmed...K'chi.....19-9 B S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Circassia	4315 Tart	L'pool	24-9 W & A G & Co
3	D Balduino	2184 Maganzini	Genoa	15-9 F & R S N Co
4	Ischia	2481 Belsite	Shanghai	29-9 F R S N Co
5	Martin	2483 Archer	Genoa	29-9 T Morrison & Co
6	Upada	3382 Stewart	N F	M M & Co
12	Assaye	4395 Daniel	Shanghai	P & O Co
16	Alavi	2324 Hill	Jeddah	24-9 B & P S N Co

H W

Linga.....951 Kathnick...Karachi .....M M & Co

M W D D

Egypt .....4178 Summers London.... 26-9 P & O Co

ARRIVAL.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Culna s	MacCaiblain..	Mid'bro, July 28

DEPARTURES.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Goalpara s	Bishop.....	Persian Gulf, &c
	Dido s	Jackson	Hull via K'chi
	R I M S Hardinge	Farewell	Rangoon, &c
	Linga s	Rothwell.....	Karachi, &c

The steamer D Balduino, Maganzini, for Genoa, &c., obtained her portclearance on Monday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Culna, for Antwerp, &c.
" Kola, for Persian Gulf, &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron, left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 11th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s "Austria," from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the 14th inst.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—103 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,902 cwts oil cake, M Jafferbhoy; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 3,000 cwts bonemeal Croft, Mody and Co ; 4,000 cwts myrobolloms, Madhowjee and Co ; 224 bales wool, M Ramjeedas ; 225 bales wool, B Hurbhem ; 200 bales cotton waste, C Harjee and Co ; 7,540 cwts oil cake, The New Mofusil Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—350 cwts deer horns, J M Rehimtoola.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—191 cwts cottonseed. Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rabenfels s—1,025 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co ; 55 bales cotton, K Pavri and Co ; 1,460 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 165 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co ; 300 bales cottonfly, J G Tadiwalla ; 27 bales aloefibre, T Purshotum and Co ; 201 cwts turmeric and 200 cwts poppyseed, Baner and Krause ; 1,001 cwts linseed and 2,001 cwts poppyseed. E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 cwts poppyseed and 502 cwts weedseed, Volkart Bros ; 4,212 cwts myrabollams A Khimjee ; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhoujee and Co ; 20 tons rose wood, F H Salimahomed ; 3 pots geranium oil, E Meiffre ; 330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 302 cwts gun, P Jethabhoy ; 220 bales cottonfly, N Peerbhoy ; 200 bales cottonfly C Heerji and Co ; 338 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 202 cwts fibre, V Huridas ; 2,100 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee ; 99 cwts nigerseed, Baner and Krause ; 200 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co ; 102 cwts gum, M Doongersee ; 100 bales hemp P Bhimjie ; 165 bales cotton-waste, H Baijnath and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Rabenfels s—300 bales cottonfly and waste, C Heerji and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Rabenfels s—112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 4,002 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Matin s—2,000 cwts rapeseed and 4,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros ; 361 tons oldiron, S Hakimji and Sons ; 100 tons old iron, E Tajbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—260 cwts castorseed, 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—1 parcel cow bazor, B Esmail ; 50 bales twist, M B Kaisha, 100 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co ; 82 cwts dryfruits, D Passo and Co.

Ischia s—15 cwts selarus, H Nanji ; 23 cwts storax, A Allarakhia; 15 cwts silarus, S Dosabhoy and Co ; 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—60 bales twist C Bhawanidas.
Ischia s—50 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAIPHONG.

Delta s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 15th September.

472. PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 25th instant, at 9-30 p. m. and will be followed by a Dance.

Dress—Members must either wear Mess Dress or Khaki.

Invitations—Each member of the Corps is entitled to free Tickets for his family. Tickets for Guests will be issued at the rate of Re. 1 each. Application for tickets must be made to the President, Sub-Committee, together with name of Guests and remittance, addressed to the Head-Quarter Office, Fort.

No applications will be considered after the 20th instant.

475 LEAVE.

The following extract from Bombay Brigade orders is published for information :—

No 1078 Volunteers—Furlough and Leave :—

Leave out of India on urgent private affairs is granted to Captain F Powell-Williams Bombay Volunteer Artillery for six months from the 12th September 1908.

R. W. R. DENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 15th September.

406.—Detail for the week ending 19th instant :—

To-day Tuesday, 15th Inst.—" I " Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-45 p.m.

"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 6-30 p. m.

Wednesday, 16th Inst.—" G " Coy, Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a m.

" M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 5-30 p.m.

Thursday, 17th Inst.—" L " Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 8 a. m.

" I " Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Friday, 18th Inst.—" K" Coy. (John Cannon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-50 p. m.

All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to Parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

Saturday, 19th Inst.—" H " Coy. Parade on Coy. Par de ground at 7-30 a.m.

407.—Rifle Matches.—The conditions of the Viceroy's Competition for 1908-1909 have been received and can be seen at Head-Quarters.

The following extracts are published for information :—

The Competition is open to Volunteers of all ranks.

Entrance fee Rs 4 to be paid to the Adjutant by the 20th September 1908.

No post entries allowed. The first stage (i. e.) 200, 500 and 600 yards (aggregate) to be fired between the 1st and 31st October 1908.

The total amount of prizes to be competed for in 3 stages is Rs 5,110.

408 Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows :—

No 4136 Vol J McDonnell, " C " Coy.
No 6470 Vol F Milford, " F " Coy.

A. G. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 14th September 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.
Teheran ...	14	11	5	2 a. m.	27
Suez	14	2	15	0 p. m.	41

NOTICES.

Cable Djedda Souakim interrupted (28-7-08).
Cable Aseab Massouat interrupted (29-7-08).
Moulmein Route to Siam via Raheng right (14-9-08).

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—" Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed Warning :—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GREENE.—September 1, at Bloomfield, Darjeeling, the wife of E. B. Greene, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

KNIGHT.—September 4, at Multan, of cholera, Lieut. Hubert Astley Knight, I.M.S., attached 27th Punjabis.

ROWCLIFFE.—September 9, at 46, Chowringhee, of syncope, Rowcliffe Henderson, Rowcliffe, age 56 years.

" Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Kemp wish to express their thanks for the numerous expressions of condolence which they have received on their recent bereavement."

M. T. SINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 26m. Sun sets, 6h. 42m.; High water, 2-35m., 2-33a. Low water, 8-20m., 8-38a.

Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage ground.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Sept. 17th, Last Quarter, 4h. 3-4m. p.m.; Sept. 25th, New Moon, 8h.29-4m. p.m. ; Sept. 22nd, in Apogee 5h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, September 16.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 27m.; Sun sets, 6h. 41m.; High water, 3-27m., 3-15a; Low water, 9-10m., 9-24a.

Thursday, September 17.—Triangular Matches, Presidency vs. Parsis, Bombay Gymkhana ground. Sun rises, 6h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 4-26m., 4-2a. Low water, 10-10m., 10-21a.

Friday, September 18.—Banks closed. Triangular Matches, Presidency vs. Parsis. Empire Theatre, Variety Entertainment. Sun rises, 6h. 27m.; Sun sets 6h. 39m.; High water, 3-48m. 5-8a. Low water 0-22m., 11-42a.

Saturday, September 19.—Triangular Matches, Presidency vs. Parsis. Sun rises, 6h. 27m.; Sun sets, 6h. 39m. ; High water, 7-39m., 7-12a. Low water, 2-3a.

Sunday, September 20.—14th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 27m.; Sun sets 6h. 38m.; High water, 8-51m. 8-33a. Low water, 1-16m., 3-3a.

Monday, September 21.—Triangular matches. Empire, Theatre, Variety Entertainment. Sun rises, 6h. 27m. Sun sets 6h. 37m. High water, 9-35m. 9-24a. Low water, 2-24m. 3-28a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday the 19th instant. A supplemental mail will be closed at 6-30 p.m. on the 20th idem.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—Total number of patients treated during the month of August 1908 was 1,931 ; daily average 62, total of new admissions 795, Parsis 389, Hindus 314, other castes 92. Number of children vaccinated was 53.

DAMAGE BY THE TIDE.—About a 170 bags of rice belonging to one Valji Sunderji were damaged on account of the prow which carried them into the harbour sticking into the mud on account of the tide running out and being filled with water when the tide ran high again.

ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—On Saturday when the s.s. "Sursa" was being beached at the Steamer Break-up ground at Mazagon she knocked up against the stern of the s.s. "Maharanee," an old vessel, most of which had been already broken up. A huge capston fell from the dock by the impact, and several steel plates which were there ready for removal fell on three labourers who received serious injuries and were removed to the J. J. Hospital.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March	Namur	Lane
Overture	Konig Stephan	Beethoven
Valse	Die Hydropaten	Gung'l
Selection	The Princess of Trebizonde	Offenbach
Serenade	Birthday	Eisoldt
Selection	My Mimosa Maid	P Ruben

BETTING WITH COCOANUTS.

A correspondent writes to the "Madras Mail":—During the Gowrie festival (which has just gone by) a brisk trade is done in cocoanuts, which is occasioned not so much by the custom obtaining with the Hindus of presenting nuts to each other, as by the gambling which goes on amongst the rascally portion of the lower classes. A tells B that he will break a nut with as many thumps ; and if B takes up the bet and A succeeds B must give a nut or 6 pies. If A fails, he gives the nut to B. If B thinks that he can break the nut with a less number of thumps, he tells A so ; and it is then for A to accept the bet or to bid a lower number. Another form of betting is to put three nuts in a row, and to break all those with one stroke of a knife. Small boys bet by tossing the nut into the air and letting it fall to earth. I saw two youngsters engaged in this form of gambling. The first youngster said that he would break the nut with 35 tosses ; the other said that he would do it with 34 ; and then commenced a downward betting until the first youngster came to 26 tosses, when the other said "done." He then commenced operation ; but the ground being soft after all the rain we have had during the past two and a half months, the little fellow failed ; and without any grumbling, he gave his nut to the other. Of course there is always the usual ring of spectators ; and amongst these gentlemen a lot of lively betting goes on, mostly for pice.

A WASHINGTON correspondent telegraphs that Mr. John W. Gates, the sporting millionaire, is constructing a golf course that is to cost £200,000. His race-course will cost three times as much, and his automobile track, fifty yards wide, thirty-four miles long, and constructed entirely of concrete, will mean an expenditure of at least £800,000.

AUSTRALIA FOR THE ANGLO-INDIAN.

Its Alleged Shortcomings.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—During the last few weeks I have come across several Anglo-Indians, who have journeyed to Australia to look for employment, and who, up to the present, have not obtained the class of work that they desire. They show a disposition now to cast blame on me in this matter, and to state that Australia was held up before them as a Paradise for all sorts and conditions of workers. They are men who want to remain in the cities, or get into some form or other of Government employ.

Now my conscience is perfectly clear in this regard. I have always affirmed most emphatically that we have already a superfluity of such people in the large towns and that it would be folly for anyone to come here in the hope of gaining a position in any of the Government services, or as a clerk in a business firm.

It is true that skilled artisans such as carpenters, bricklayers, cabinet makers, etc, can generally find work at good wages, but even these are not urged to come to Australia. What we want are men who will go out into the Bush, and do rough work there. This means hard, monotonous toil, but there are prizes attached to it which no city man can expect to win. There is the possibility of gaining a home of one's own on the land, with an independence in one's latter years. And this should be ample recompense for any hardship and deprivation that have to be faced.

Again, people coming here with the intention of settling on the soil must not expect to get choice and improved land for a song.

Queensland and West Australia offer 100 acres free to settlers, and New South Wales sells land at £1 an acre with 30 years to pay it off. But it must be distinctly understood that this land is often covered with heavy timber, and that all the richest reas on the banks of rivers and near the railways have been picked out long ago. But good improved land can be bought from private owners at from £3 to £10 an acre, the conditions usually being from 15 per cent. to 25 per cent. of the purchase money down, and the rest in annual instalments over 10 or 15 years. At present the New South Wales Government is resuming large private estates all over the State, and dividing them into farms. The terms for these are 5 per cent. deposit and the rest in 5 per cent. annual payments over 30 years, this including interest and sinking funds. So that the man with a few hundred pounds of capital, if he does not wish to tackle the virgin bush, can pay some of his money as a deposit on improved land, and use the rest to build a house, and stock a farm. Any one with £ 500 or even less should be able to make a start for himself once he has gained the necessary experience. It is very important that this should be acquired at some one else's expense and not at his own, and that is why I urge all intending settlers to spend six or twelve months working for hire with some intelligent and up-to-date farmer. For a man with a little capital and a pension who can afford to wait for a few years, fruit-growing and especially apple-growing in one or other of the States, is an occupation which promises splendid returns.

From 150 to 250 an acre has been made off apples, so that a man with a well kept orchard of 5 or 10 acres is in a very enviable position, for the work is comparatively light, and one is not so closely bound to it as to dairying.

I have said again and again in my letters in your columns, and I repeat it now that we want all persons who may be thinking of coming to seek for positions or settle in Australia or New Zealand, to write to us first, and to state what they want and what they are prepared to do. Such a course would save much heart burning and disappointment in the case of some for whom it would be wiser to remain in India.

We are in a position to advise people exactly what to do in this matter, and I again invite all interested to write to the Hon. Secretary of the Immigration League of Australasia, Bull's Chambers, Moore Street, Sydney, N. S. W., and they can be assured of a prompt reply.—Yours etc.'

RICHARD ARTHUR, M. D.
President, Immigration League of Australasia.

CURRENT TOPICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR, I dont know why it is, but you have never asked me for my views on current events. I have a very facile pen, I might perhaps, were I egotistical, call my pen "facile princeps."

What I would specially bring to your attention is that this is by no means a silly season letter. It will, I feel sure, when written, contain many truths, many suggestions and many facts. Truths which should be forced home, suggestions which should bear fruit and facts which are facts. Of Truths the most glaring and uncomfortable is the truly awful condition of the Frere Road. My sins in this or a previous world have taken me along it several times of late—and I have been suffering severely in consequence from an over active liver.

Another Truth.—It is, to say the least of it, foolish and tactless to allow the 'Salome' dance to be given on the public stage by an European girl, in this country. I need not enlarge on this topic—I feel sure it is palpable to all thinking men and women.

I have many more truths in store, but perhaps the foregoing are sufficient to show you that I have a mind full of common sense, and, I might add, a pocket empty of money, which I would call on you to fill.

Now I will pass on to the suggestions. The Entente Cordiale is a most excellent thing, and I have the deepest sympathy with the celebrated weekly artistic journal which tries to enliven our brothers—and sisters—thank Heaven they're not all sisters to us—who from Sunny France cross the perilous straits to Foggy England, I've made this sentence longer than I intended. Readers please back back to the word 'enliven' and continue :—Our foreign guests by translating into their own tongue those trenchant phrases which underlie its pictures.

But why should not the Paper in question assume a more suitable title—"The tricolor" or in common parlance perhaps "The Treader"? Suggestion No. 2. That it is better to strike at the roots of a poisonous tree rather than lop off its branches. He that hath ears to hear let him year.

Suggestion. No. 3. That a subscription should be raised amongst the 'cricketers' of the Bombay Presidency to import a professional from home. Facts.—Its very hot, and neither my inclination nor the time at my disposal will permit me to write more.—I have the honor to remain, Sir,

YOUR EXPECTANT CREDITOR.

IT is intended to revive Milton's tragedy "Samson Agonistes" next December in London, in connection with the poet's tercentenary celebration. This play was acted for the first time in April 1900, when it was produced for the Elizabethan Stage Society, and was given in the Lecture Theatre of the Victoria and Albert Museum. The performance was under the direction of Mr. William Poel, who will be responsible again for the stage management. Representations of the tragedy will also be given in Oxford, Cambridge, Liverpool, and Manchester.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 14.

The shallow depression is still off the Circars Coast and has caused a large increase of rainfall in the Peninsula, being nearly general rain except on the Konkan Coast ; but, outside this area there has been very little rain, and it consists almost entirely of local falls in Burma and Assam.

The principal rainfall amounts are,—Akyab, two inches ; Thayetmyo, Minbu, Bhamo and Myitkyina, one; Jalpaiguri, three; Simla, one; Sholapur and Bijapur, half ; Gulbarga and Raichur, three ; Hyderabad, one and a half ; Hanumakonda, three-quarters ; Cuddalore, one and a half ; Cocanada, three ; Waltair and Gopalpur, one.

Skies are almost clear over the whole of North-West India, the Gangetic Plain, Bihar, and heavily clouded in the greater part of the Peninsula, in the north-eastern portion of which humidity is in excess ; temperature is normal or in defect.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Orissa, the Deccan, South India, the North Madras Coast and local rain in Burma, Deltaic Bengal and Assam.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 14TH SEPTEMBER 1908.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants in flower.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather. Rapeseed being sown.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Fine weather, has set in. Cotton plants in flower.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of roin. Crop prospects generally good.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower.

Amraoti.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants in flower. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Dry here but raining in the surrounding districts. Cotton plants want more rain. Cotton plants partially in flower.

Jalgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants want fine weather and are in flower.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Looks like clearing up. Fine weather has set in. Cotton sowing making good progress. Cotton plants flourishing and look well, but fine weather wanted for weeding.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually bot. Cotton sowing begun.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants healthy. All crops doing well.

Dholera.—Cloudy but no rain. Cotton sowing begun.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Showery.

Sholapur.—Continues cloudy. More rain wanted generally.

Hubli.—Looks like clearing up. More rain wanted generally. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purposes. Cotton sowing begun.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade In Cts	Byculla In Cts	Colaba In Cts	Fort In Cts
Previously registered.....	66·43	63·01	62·49	47·46
Monday, 14th September....	0·00	0·00	0·09	0·00
Total.....	66·43	63·01	62·49	47·46
Up to same date last year...	91·93	96·88	97·84	99·40

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

September 14.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg Total 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·00	58·67	46·57	89·95

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 14th September, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light cloud has appeared at Rawalpindi and skies have cleared at Ambala. The air has become damper than usual at Multan and Lahore. Temperature is normal except for a slight defect during day at Lahore. Winds are westerly to north-easterly in all places except at Multan and Lahore where calms are recorded.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains less amount of moisture than usual. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the minimum at Mainpuri. Winds are westerly at Allahabad, Cawnpore and Mainpuri and south-westerly at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies have cleared at Jacobabad and Jaipur, elsewhere they are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity has increased generally and is now in excess at Jacobabad, Ajmere and Kotah. Temperature is normal except for a slight defect at Kotah during night. Winds are easterly at Jacobabad and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Cloud has increased in Cutch and skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Humidity remains normal generally. Temperature is equal to the average. Winds are north-westerly in Gujarat, south-westerly at Dwarka and Neemuch, and westerly at Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has continued to be general in the south-east, the chief amounts being 0·67 inch at Raipur, 0·21 inch at Nagpur and 0·35 inch at Chanda. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal. Winds are north-easterly to north-westerly generally.

The Konkan.—Light rain is reported from Karwar. Cloud has increased at Bombay, where sky is to-day heavily overcast. The moisture in the air has increased at Ratnagiri and is now generally normal. Day temperature has fallen at Karwar. Winds are northerly at Ratnagiri and Mormugao, westerly at Bombay while Karwar has a calm.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been general at Hyderabad and local in the Deccan, the important amounts being 1·57 inches at Hyderabad, 0·98 inch at Malegaon, 0·61 inch at Sholapur and 0·53 inch at Bijapur. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity has increased at Malegaon, Sholapur and Hyderabad, and is to-day above the average. Temperature is normal. Winds are generally northerly or north-westerly.

General Remarks.—The barometer continues to fall on the West Coast and in Ceylon. Pressure is high in Rajputana, Central India and Gujarat.

Nearly general rain has fallen in the Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the Peninsula.

Rain in local showers is probable in Hyderabad, the Bombay Deccan and the Central Provinces,

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (13th)	95·4	82·6	...	0·00
Jask	92·3	84·8	...	0·00
Muskat	...	...	...	...
Multan	97·3	79·0	...	8·53
Rawalpindi	90·4	69·1	...	43·03
Lahore	94·4	76·7	...	30·40
Sirsa	97·3	74·6	...	24·01
Ambala	93·5	73·5	...	17·00
Delhi	92·2	76·2	...	37·60
Agra	93·5	75·0	...	32·89
Mainpuri	92·8	73·0	...	24·78
Jhansi	91·5	76·5	...	34·61
Cawnpore	92·9	77·5	...	32·40
Allahabad	94·1	77·5	...	32·44
Jacobabad	101·1	77·3	...	2·80
Karachi	84·5	76·0	...	5·61
Ajmer	86·4	72·7	...	33·11
Jaipur	93·7	70·6	...	35·01
Kotah	88·5	72·6	...	39·62
Bhuj	92·0	71·0	...	11·15
Dwarka	85·3	75·7	...	13·35
Veraval	83·7	75·3	...	21·13
Rajkot	91·9	71·2	...	17·53
Bhavnagar Para	92·1	75·0	...	23·44
Surat	88·1	76·1	...	43·84
Ahmedabad	91·6	74·7	...	32·21
Deesa	92·3	71·4	...	37·41
Neemuch	87·0	68·8	...	24·01
Indore	85·1	70·1	...	24·13
Jubbulpore	88·0	74·3	...	57·26
Saugor	86·1	73·5	...	44·13
Hoshangabad	84·1	71·4	0·36	35·94
Khandwa	87·7	74·1	...	18·61
Akola	89·7	74·1	...	29·42
Amraoti	89·3	71·8	0·04	26·60
Nagpur	85·6	71·6	0·21	46·26
Chanda	89·0	73·5	0·34	53·19
Raipur	87·7	73·6	0·67	44·44
Bombay	85·6	76·4	...	47·42
Ratnagiri	84·3	74·9	...	74·67
Mormugao	83·5	75·2	...	101·33
Karwar	84·3	...	0·13	130·48
Mangalore	89·2	69·1	0·08	11·16
Ahmednagar	86·9	70·0	...	10·70
Poona	87·0	66·8	...	12·81
Sholapur	89·8	71·9	0·61	16·94
Bijapur	88·2	71·7	0·53	6·31
Belgaum	79·8	64·6	...	51·03
Aurangabad	86·7	69·7	...	16·05
Nizamabad (Indur)	88·9	73·7	0·17	37·38
Hyderabad	85·3	70·2	1·57	19·87
Mangalore	82·7	73·4	0·37	138·72
Calicut	82·3	75·1	0·15	89·46
Cochin	81·2	77·3	0·01	71·35
Colombo	85·0	77·5	0·02	8·61
Masulipatam	85·3	78·1	...	14·61
Bellary	89·0	72·3	0·19	3·76
Cuddapah	93·7	72·6	0·11	8·68
Madras	91·0	75·5	0·23	5·90
Bangalore	81·3	65·8	0·23	9·86
Coimbatore	89·4	70·8	0·24	2·90
Trichinopoly

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

A BUREAU OF ANTHROPOLOGY.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—During the past year or two the question of the promotion of a better understanding between the races in India and their rulers has been engaging the attention of statesmen and thinkers both in England and in this country, and it was considered by the Royal Commission on Decentralisation which travelled all over India a few months ago. One of the chief suggestions made before the Commission for achieving the end desired was that all European officers in Government Service should be provided with a means of obtaining a fuller knowledge of the habits, customs, etc., of the castes and tribes of India. The Hon'ble Mr. Bradley agreed as to the utility of a specially compiled text-book of customs and habits of the Indian peoples. Writing at the time, we approved of the suggestion and suggested how it might be translated into action; and we now see that the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland holds the same view. This Institute is composed of the greatest English anthropologists and also has a large number of Fellows living in different parts of the world, who contribute to its monthly bulletin, "Man," and to its half-yearly "Journal," and thus keep up an abiding interest in the progress of the science of anthropology and its kindred developments of anthropometrics and ethnography. Its past Presidents have been men like E. D. Taylor, Lord Avebury, Professor Hadden, Henry Balfour, John Beddoe, C. H. Read and M. Longhwort Dames. Its present President is Sir William Ridgeway. An Institute which, is led by such distinguisded men as these deserves to be heard with respect. It was this body which some seven years ago, during the Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon, suggested the Ethnographic Survey of India, which is now drawing to a close It was then recognised by both the Home and Indian Governments that the study of Anthropology possesses not merely a scientific interest but also of great practical utility to the nation. In fact, the sanction for the Survey was, we believe, expressly based on the administrative benefits to be derived therefrom.

The Institute has once again turned its attention to the subject, and at an opportune moment. The troubles that some of the Colonies and India are now suffering from are due more or less to race antagonism. "Several of our distinguished administrators," says the Institute, in a petition to the Prime Minister and the rest of the Cabinet, "both in the Colonies and India, have pointed out that most of the mistakes made by officials in dealing with natives are due to the lack of training in the rudiments of ethnology, primitive sociology and primitive religion. Numerous instances of the troubles arising from this cause can be easily adduced. At the time when the 'native problem' forms a very important factor in Colonial and Indian administration, we venture to think that the training of young officials is a matter of national importance." Recently Sir Reginald Wingate enquired of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge whether they were prepared to give instruction in ethnology and primitive religion to probationers for the Soudan Civil Service. The Oxford Anthropological Committee and the Cambridge Board of Anthropological Studies replied in the affirmative, and courses of instruction in those subjects have already commenced. The Institute urges upon the Prime Minister that the time has now arrived when all selected candidates for the Consular, Soudanese, Colonial and Indian Services should be required to take a course of study in those branches of Ethnology, Sociology and Religion, which have a practical bearing on the races amongst which their future work will lie. As regards those now in these services the Institute wants the Government to encourage them to study these subjects when they are at Home on furlough and the benefits of "study leave" might be extended to them. Some have already sought instruction of their own accord at Oxford and Cambridge, but if Government were to direct to the notice of all their officers the benefits of such instruction and would give some practical encouragement to those who wish to render themselves more efficient it would have a salutary effect. To the commercial community also advantage would no doubt be derived from a course of such instruction. The Germans have long since seen the value of such a training; they have spent and are spending large sums annually in promoting the study of Ethnology in all parts of the world and a good deal of their remarkable success in trade in recent years not only with primitive and barbaric races, but also in China and Japan, has been attributed to this fact. Necessarily also such a knowledge is requisite to the Missionary whose vocation requires sound knowledge of the people amongst whom he is sent out to work.

For the benefit of all these, the Institute proposes to form an Imperial Bureau of Anthropology which would be charged with the important task of co-ordinating all branches of that study and discharge for it functions analogous to those performed for science in general by the Royal Society and for the special study of Geography by the Royal Geographical Society. It would also be entrusted with the duties of publishing reports and directing the publication of monographs and bibliographies relating to various tribes and races, thus rendering all the available data ready for use at any moment by Government officials selected candidates for the services, traders manufacturers, settlers, scientific travellers and Missionaries. The Bureau would also render valuable aid as an advisory body to Government Offices, and would confer diplomas and certificates on qualified students. It is obvious that the Institute would be taxed with additional expenditure if it undertook this work by itself. At present its funds are solely derived from the subscriptions of its Fellows. A small grant by Government, like that received by the Royal Geographical Society, and a set of rooms in the Imperial Institute would enable it to render a truly national service to the Empire.

INSANITY IN INDIA.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—The medical profession in India are indebted to Major G. F. W. Ewens for the satisfaction of a long-felt want, which he has supplied by his lucid and exhaustive treatise on the clinical and forensic aspects of insanity, as seen in this country. Judging from asylum statistics it would appear that lunacy is much less prevalent in India than in America or Europe, and though this is probably true, yet the fact that in this country only the most troublesome and dangerous lunatics are consigned to asylums explains the comparatively small numbers which come under observation—but this circumstance has for a result that the cases seen are of a most pronounced and important type. The concentration of so many violent and dangerous individuals renders asylum practice particularly strenuous, and the impossibility of obtaining a suitable class of warders adds much to the difficulties of treatment and control.

After a discussion of insanity in general, its diagnosis and symptomatology and of simulated insanity, the author reviews in detail the various forms of madness in their clinical aspect. Each chapter affords a vivid but gloomy picture of the aberrations to which the human mind is subject, which in addition to its clinical and forensic importance, has a deep psychological interest. The account of "Paranoia," or systematised delusional insanity is particularly powerful. In this form of madness the unfortunate patient is tortured by perpetual suspicions that he is the object of cruel malignity. The most trivial events are interpreted as signs of diabolical plots against him; all who approach him are his relentless enemies; he believes himself the victim of dreadful physical injuries. Sometimes the delusions assume only a ludicrous form, as in the case of a patient, who is haunted by an imaginary "dhobi" who, perched in a tree, continues to abuse him. The chapter on "Dementia praecox" is also of great interest. Major Ewens discusses the influence of drugs on insanity, and while completely exonerating opium from a share in its causation, proves to the hilt the extremely deleterious effect of the various preparations of Indian hemp, which are to such a large extent, eaten, drunk, and smoked in this country. The discussion of insanity in its connection with homicide, and the analysis of cases of homicidal mania observed is of great medico-legal value. There are one or two suggestions we would like to make for future editions; a glossary with the meaning and an etymology of technical terms employed, would be an assistance to many readers. We are inclined to think that even medical practitioners may be puzzled by such terms as "Katatonia, Hebephrenia, and Echelalia." The second suggestion is that some very clear directions on the criteria of recovery might be added. The work is sure to be welcomed by the profession as supplying a very distinct want, and should certainly find a place in the curriculum of Medical schools, as a part of the advanced training of students.

EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL.

THE "STATESMAN":—It may be assumed that when the Government of India in March last invited the opinions of various representative bodies and leading men upon the experiment of separating judicial and executive functions in certain parts of Bengal, their intention was to ask for criticisms of the scheme rather than of its principles. As the Government have, through Sir Harvey Adamson, stated that in their judgment some modification of the present system was called for, they can hardly have meant to ask authorities of lesser degree to challenge that decision. But the Anglo-Indian Association have taken the view that they have been requested to advise the Government on the whole question, and in their communication, of which a summary appears in another column, they discuss the arguments for and against the separation of functions as if the subject had not been under consideration for three-quarters of a century. As might have been expected, they are opposed to any change and they bring out the familiar bogeys with a total disregard for what has been urged by eminent judges or by Sir Harvey Adamson himself. They assert, in the first instance, that "though the separation of judicial from executive functions appeals to Western minds and to a small class of Indians, trained as lawyers and familiarised with Western law, it is altogether alien to the Indian mind generally, which regards the local representative of the ruling power as the final authority in all matters." What grounds the Council of the Anglo-Indian Association has for putting forward this sweeping generalisation about the mental habits of three hundred millions of people we are not told, and we are confident that the authors of the proposition would have great difficulty in making out any plausible case. Even if the statement were true of the Indian people in certain stages of their development, it would remain to be shown that it is true now. We prefer the more cautious and elaborate analysis of social conditions made by Sir Harvey Adamson in his speech in the Budget Debate, in which he pointed out that, while there may be a time when the necessity of maintaining order renders legal niceties superfluous, and the executive must also be the judiciary, a stage will ultimately be reached when the advance of legal knowledge makes a rough and ready administration of the law impossible or at least extremely repugnant to the educated classes. That stage has come in many parts of India and notably in Bengal. In these regions the possession of judicial power, far from strengthening the executive, tends to bring both the executive and its law into contempt. There is no justification, so far as such districts are concerned, for the contention that the separation of functions, by making the District Officer less influential, will "prove to be a real wrong inflicted on the people of the district." The Council goes on to assert that if the matter were looked at "practically," instead of being viewed "from the standpoint of abstract admirers of English jurisprudence," no difficulty would be found in deciding in favour of combined functions. Two baseless assumptions appear in this contention. The first is that the desire for a change is due to an abstract admiration of the methods which obtain in England. By giving their countenance to this extraordinary allegation the Anglo-Indian Association betray a lamentable ignorance of the history of the question which they are discussing, for, if there is one fact more certain than others in connection with the agitation for the separation of functions, it is that the demand for reform arose from the abuses which in practice resulted from the combination of executive and judicial powers. These abuses continue at the present day and have given rise to unpleasant scandals. The matter has, therefore, been "looked at practically, and in reality the main strength of the movement consists in the defective practical working of the present system. The second assumption of the Anglo-Indian Association is that the conditions in this country are not such as to justify the introduction of English methods. No doubt, we are told, it is "theoretically objectionable that the thief-catcher should be the judge of the thief;" and in England it is possible to respect this theoretical objection. But not in India. In England the Magistrates being in touch with the people, are subject to local influences and they need all the independence which they secure by exercising purely judicialy functions. The case is different, however, in India. Here, judged from the peculiar standpoint of the Anglo-Indian Association, "a great political asset of the Government" consists in the fact that English officials are blest with "a certain unavoidable aloofness, born of differences of race, religion, and standards of living." It is obvious that this aloofness, where it exists, is purchased at the cost of a want of thorough familiarity with the people. In recent years it has led as many complaints have testified, to a condition of things in which the District Officer may know little of the people except what his subordinates and the police choose to tell him, with the result that only too frequenly he is misled by the police and makes himself ridiculous by the persecution of leaders of the people with whom he ought to be in daily consultation. This being his position, the Anglo-Indian Association gravely contends that, unless he performs judicial functions, the District Officer will be deprived of a valuable experience. Surely, if an officer is to be efficient as an executive authority, the sooner he is relieved of judicial duties and given leisure to make the acquaintance of the people elsewhere than in the police court, the better for them and for him. On the other hand, if he elects to take up judicial work he will still have under the new system as many opportunities as before of mastering the ways of the people and their habits of thought at least for a considerable number of years. The essential matter however is that no officer should at one and the same time be called upon to control the police and to sit in judgment upon the accused for whose arrest he is ultimately responsible. He must cease to be judge and prosecutor in one, and we cannot see how anyone can profit by having acted in this double capacity.

THE CONNING TOWER OF THE EMPIRE.

The Possibilities of Wireless Telegraphy.

Mr. W. T. Stead, with that vivid imagination which makes him our greatest journalist, has written an article on a subject which no pen has dealt with before. In the "Westminster Gazette" he asks:

THE CONNING TOWER.

"How many, or how few, of the millions of London have noticed the somewhat fantastic apparatus of wires that has this summer been fixed to the tower of the new Admiralty buildings in Whitehall? They have a somewhat dishevelled appearance, as if an old lady's few remaining corkscrew curls had been blown into the air at first sight an inexplicable spectacle, until on closer inspection the line of parallel wires stretching across the roof in mid-air explains the mystery. It is the outward and visible sign of the exact location of the Conning Tower of the British Empire. It is the installation of wireless telegraphy at the Admiralty buildings which enables my Lords to communicate directly with all the ships on all the nearer seas. And recently the experience of the "Indomitable" shows that the outer frontier of the nearer seas is an elastic line at least 1,600 miles from the sea-coast.

AN IMMENSE BOARD-ROOM.

"A few years ago it was regarded as almost miraculous to be able to receive and transmit wireless telegrams from ships 100 or 150 miles from port. At that time a 500-mile range was regarded as the ideal maximum conceivably attainable. To-day the wireless messages from the "Indomitable" began to arrive at the Scilly Station almost as soon as she had cleared the Straits of Belleisle across an expanse of 1,600 miles of ocean. To parody Admiral Fisher's famous aphorism, 'The frontiers of England are the sea-coasts of her enemies,' it may be said that the walls of the Board-room at Whitehall have now been been stretched until they include all the blue waste within 1,600 of land.

CONCENTRATION.

"The significance, the full significance of this latest application of science has yet been imperfectly appreciated at home. It is otherwise abroad. The wires were hardly up at Whitehall before the German Admiralty ordered an installation for their offices at Berlin. Those who understand best the secret of war, the concentratian of superior forces upon the point of attack, will most vividly realise the extent of the revolution which these dangling wires have brought about. Concentration—the ability to hurl ten ships on six, the capacity to avoid waste of strength by the scattering of units, this great object of every strategist is now brought within one grasp, and hardly anyone realises what it means.

DISTANCE ANNIHILATED.

"The nightmare which haunts the imagination of the student of the possibility of an invasion of this country always starts from the assumption that at the crucial moment the Home Fleet will be not at home but far away out of reach in the Bay of Biscay or on the Atlantic. But thanks to that dangling parallel of wires, none of the first line of Britain's defence will ever be out of hail of the Admiralty. Every battle fleet within 1,600 miles of our shores—nay, every unit of every battle fleet—has now been brought within immediate sound as it were of the First Sea Lord's voice. For Sir John Fisher, as he sits in his chair at Whitehall in the Conning Tower of the Empire, can survey the whole area of possible conflict and direct the movements of all the fleets with as much ease as if they were manœuvring beneath his office windows. No fleet is now in danger of being 'lost' even for a single hour. Every unit of our Naval strength on the water is now within call. It cannot stray beyond the sound of Britannia's voice. The little Bo-Peep of the Admiralty many a time and often in the olden times was heard lamenting because she had lost her sheep and did not know where to find them. Nowadays not even a frisky lambkin in Bo-Peep's flock can hide itself out of sight of the vigilant eye of its shepherd in Whitehall.

DOUBLING THE MANŒUVRING RANGE.

"The relation between wireless telegraphy and the speed of fighting ships is very close. If there were no wireless telegraphy the time for concentration would be doubled. That is to say if a fleet, only capable of making ten knots an hour were 1,000 miles off in the Atlantic, it could be brought home by means of wireless telegraphy in exactly the same time as a fleet making twenty knots an hour of the only means of communicating with that fleet was by the despatch of a twenty-knot despatch boat. In each case four days would elapse before the fleet could be brought home. Wireless telegraphy, therefore, practically doubless the speed by eliminating one-half the distance that had formerly to be traversed by the messenger bearing the orders of the Admiralty. This increase of mobility by 100 per cent. is equivalent to a doubling of the manœuvring range within which we can safely scatter our ships.

MERCHANTMEN AS SCOUTS.

"Another element of safety has been almost entirely overlooked by the alarmists who are for ever harping upon the possibility of a surprise. Thanks to the ubiquity of our merchant marine and the certainty that before long every tramp steamer and even every steam trawler will be fitted with wireless installation, no enemy will be able to stir on any of the seas between the Straits of Belleisle and Suez Canal, without his movements being instantly reported at Whitehall. Again to paraphrase the familiar phrase, 'Wireless telegraphy enables Britannia to see everything that goes on up to the sea-coasts of her enemies.' Every British merchant vessel of fishing smack fitted with wireless will become the eyes and the ears of the Admiralty. Without deviating a yard from their course they can flash the warning signal and proceed on their way. It is as if the whole bread ocean and all the narrow seas were by this new agency suddenly to be studded with look-out stations. Every keel bearing a British flag at its mast-head becomes a vigilant Uhlan of the sea, "toujours en vedette." These dishevelled wires above the Admiralty tower are the outward and visible sign of the Intelligence Department of the Sea which has only now become possible.

A TRANSFORMATION.

"It is difficult to imagine the transformation thus effected in the conditions of national security and naval efficiency. Twenty-five years ago it was assumed as a truism that on the first outbreak of war the submarine cables would be cut and Britain, severed from Greater Britain, would be compelled to fight in the dark. The lack of information as to the whereabouts of our fleets on the high seas, the impossibility of communicating with our possessians over-sea save by mail steamers, the total ignorance of what our enemy might be contriving for one and doing beyond the expense of the blue water—all these elements of danger had to be taken into account as adverse factors in the war.

FIGHT IN OPEN DAY.

"To-day, thanks to the wireless, they have now disappeared. To us now at least has been granted the prayer of the old hero, we shall fight in open day, for the cloak of darkness which concealed our adversaries has disappeared, we are in a position now to know accurately from moment to moment the exact movements of every ship within 1,600 miles of our shores. The danger that any of our fighting units should be out of reach and out of call when the decisive moment arises has disappeared. As we can concentrate our ships in one-half the time that was needed formerly, we have practically doubled their mobility, and with every extension and cheapening of wireless telegraphy diminishes the possibility of any enemy taking us unawares by a surprise.

THE PROBLEM OF LEARNING LANGUAGES.

"Fathers and mothers who are anxious to do the best they can for the future of their boys, have not just now in England an altogether easy time," writes the "Morning Post." They have got to know in recent years that the public school course good as it is for forming the character in a particular mould, is not by any means an effective intetellectual training except for a few special boys. They are beginning to see that in the keen competition of the present and the near future the boy who is to have a chance must be equipped with something more than the public school gives him, and to realise that it is not fair to a boy to set him down for ten years at Latin and Greek with the certainty that at the end of the time he will not be at home in either language and will never take up a Greek or Latin author of his own pleasure.

IMPROVED EDUCATIONAL METHODS.

"It will be good news for some of these parents that there is a prospect of improvement, and that they can add to the probabilities of its coming soon. The public schools are only very slowly moving towards a curriculum. In that respect the secondary schools under the Board of Education have already passed them. But there is a beginning of reform in the methods of teaching those classical subjects which are still the staple of public school intruction. It is beginning to be realised that Latin can be taught on a plan resembling that by which a modern language is taught—by giving prastice before memory work and by communicating grammar in use before giving it in theory. The great scholars are simplifying the grammar and even making school lesson books, following in this a little way behind the best teachers.

DR. ROUSE'S IDEAS.

"The idea that a boy can learn his Latin grammar in the concrete as he is learning to make sentences is now accepted by all the best teachers. But a few years ago it was a heresy. Quite recently a new heresy has been propounded which, if parents will help to make it orthodox, may restore Latin and Greek to their true place in education and at the same time give English the chance it has never had. The arch-heretic is Dr. Rouse, whose doctrine was lately set forth in the "Classical review," and more recently copied into the School World.' We shall try to give his idea in our own way.

"Dr. Rouse says, in substance, to his fellow teachers: 'You are trying to teach Latin by construing; by making the boys translate a Latin author into bad English. You are quite wrong; by that plan you will teach neither Latin nor English. The right way is to set the boys to read the Latin without construing it.' The arch-heretic is absolutely right. We appeal to the intelligent parent, who himself occasionally reads for his pleasure other than English books. Do you get any satisfaction, any real enjoyment, out of a book that you have to construe as you go along? Of course not. The book you enjoy is the one you read without translating. You never translate except when you stick, when you come to a strange word or a sentence that puzzles you.

ADD TO YOUR VOCABULARY.

"Everyone who reads much in a foreign language finds that in the course of reading he has grown familiar with the language. The only thing indispensable is the beginning; you must have enough of the language to be able to read something as a beginning; after that it is a mere matter of practice. Even if you don't look up the strange words you get to know them as you go on. Young children who are learning French or German by staying in the country or from a French or German maid learn in just the same way."

HOW TO HANDLE A FLEET.

We don't want to fight, but it's as well to know how if occasion should arise. A particularly instructive article in the "Times" on "Developments in the French Navy" deals with the heart of all naval problems, how to handle the ships at the critical moment, and it is a striking testimony to the greatness of Nelson's insight that his formula still holds the foremost place.

In France it is due to "the spirited and energetic measures which have been adopted by Vice-Admiral Germinet, 'one of the most brilliant and original of French sea-officers,' to raise the standard of discipline and efficiency in the French fleet since he assumed the command of the Mediterranean Squadron in the autumn of last year."

NELSON'S MEMORANDUM.

"Admiral Germinet," says the "Times," "appears to have reverted 'to the old order of ideas, employing simple formations, but developing the principles and applying them in a different manner.' The new application of old principles which has found favour with Admiral Germinet would appear to be based largely on Nelson's famous memorandum, issued a few days before Trafalgar was fought. 'I have made up my mind,' wrote Nelson, 'to keep the fleet in that position of sailing that the order of sailing is to be the order of battle, placing the fleet in two lines of sixteen ships each with an advanced squadron of eight of the fastest sailing two-decked ships, which will always make a line of twenty-four sail on whichever line the Commander-in-Chief may direct.'

A NELSON HERESY.

"In applying these great principles—that of making the order of sailing the order of battle, and that of taking advantage of the speed of the faster ships for special tactical purposes—Admiral Germinet appears, if not to have discarded altogether the time-honoured maxim that the speed of a fleet is the speed of its slowest ship, at any rate, to hold that it is not of universal application. In this he will, perhaps, encounter much criticism from certain writers of high repute in this country, who regard the pursuit of speed in warships as one of the leading heresies of what they describe as the 'material' school of naval thought. It is, at any rate, a heresy which Nelson seems to have shared.

THE SPEED OF THE FASTEST SHIP.

"It is, no doubt, true that for cruising purposes the speed of a fleet cannot be greater than that of its slowest ship, unless the fleet is so strong that it can safely afford to leave some of its slowest ships behind. But for certain tactical purposes it is no paradox to say that the speed of a fleet is that of its fastest ship or ships. These tactical purposes are those which are concerned with what is known as a 'general chase'—a situation in which the enemy being disposed to retreat and avoid an action the only effective way to defeat that purpose is, as Hawke and others repeatedly showed in the latter half of the eighteenth century, to send forward the fastest ships without regard to the strict order of the pursuing fleet, so as to bring the slowest ships of the retreating enemy to an action.

SPEED A TACTICAL FACTOR.

"Kempenfelt, one of the most capable and accomplished officers of his day, in 1779 wrote:—'The fleet that sails fastest has much the advantage, as they can engage or not as they please, and so have it always in their power to choose the favourable opportunity to attack.' It is thus quite a mistake to suppose that the cult of speed in warships is merely the modern and misguided fad of a so-called 'material' school. Admiral Germinet's scheme of tactics, devised under the supervision of Admiral Caillard's Committee, is clearly based on the principle that speed is a tactical factor of quite capital importance; and, although the tactical exercises of the British Navy have latterly been made matters of profound secrecy, we cannot doubt that the same principle has long been recognised in them and that many of the tactical problems involved in its recognition have already been studied and solved by them."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SIGNS AND PORTENTS OF WINTER ATTIRE.

Coming events cast long shadows before them in these last days of summer, when the slight chill in the air after dark is like a prophetic warning and when seaside life is beginning to pall a trifle on the mere pleasure-seekers who have no "cure" to occupy them and no sport to fill their minds with the triumph of achievement. As a matter of fact, writes our Paris Lady correspondent, the new style for autumn wear are always carefully considered before the reign of St. Mousseline is fairly over, and heavy cloths and velvets are still nominally on the index. There are, however, numbers of women to whom the luxury of smart "between seasons" toilettes is unknown, and whose straitened dress allowances make it necessary to combine winter and autumn wear for economical reasons. As a consequence, all that can be learned on the subject of coming fashions has perforce to be eagerly assimilated before the time comes to lodge the autumn orders with couturiere or tailor, and the cut of the skirt and style of the sleeves six months in advance must be carefully weighed in the balance and decided upon without any reference to the actual modes of the moment.

SACRIFICES TO ECONOMY.

In England the woman whose dress budget must be kept down to modest limits generally contents herself with last year's fashions, and often makes very little effort to bring them up-to-date by simple means. The Frenchwoman, on the other hand, takes infinite pains to keep herself "au courant" with the styles of the day, however sparsely furnished may be her wardrobe, and no matter how shabby the material of her gown. Sooner than own five or six inferior dresses per annum, most Frenchwomen indulge in one or two good gowns or costumes each year, and these are made by a first-rate tailor or couturiere, and are invariably treated with the respect they deserve. The gown is draped reverently in a sheet when not in use, and overhauled and cleared at frequent intervals, while the ever-ready needle of its owner is brought into requisition, the minute a torn lining or a frayed border makes its appearance. For the rest, a little visiting dressmaker, whose demands of her patron's purse are very slight, and whose clever head will probably be packed as full of ideas and contrivances as her fingers are nimble and ready is called into requisition, and will accomplish wonders with the "back numbers" in the ward-robe, altering the cut of the sleeves and remodelling the style of the corsage with so large a measure of skill as to make the sacrifice to economy a very simple and easy one. Just as the Englishwomen of the poorer classes will throw away the portion of the vegetable which the French peasant will convert into excellent bouillon by the magic of her culinary art, so the better class Englishwomen will discard—as "past praying for"—the very garments in which her Gallic sister will see infinite possibilities and a series of prospective triumphs.

CRITICISM OF ENGLISH ABILITY IN INDIA.

Some criticisms concerning the character of our representatives in India are made by Mr. Charles Watney in the "Westminster."

"Every Anglo-Indian who is possessed of ordinary acumen approaches in absolute seriousness," he says, "the question as to whether the British Raj now sends his best, his very best, to India. I question whether the Englishman is quite as pre-eminent, intellectually and morally, in any branch of work out here as he once was; but in one respect there is, I admit, considerable difference of opinion. This is the Army. You can find plenty of adverse criticism of the modern Indian Civil Service, plenty of drastic denunciation of many representatives of the professions, mostly imported from home by the home authorities, and a good deal of head-shaking over the decadence of the commercial man; but as to the Army there is divergence of views.

CRITICISING CIVIL SERVICE.

"Criticism of the I.C.S. must be more severe. This powerful close corporation, which possesses so many men of great ability, but which, while securing all the best offices, does not as a rule contribute most of the progressive development and intelligent expansion of machinery which can alone perpetuate the Government of India as it is to-day—is assuredly not, as a whole, equal in intellectual and moral qualities to the personnel of the past. It does not seem to draw the best men, and the extension of the age limit to twenty-three does not seem to have improved the type, although it has brought ever rather more married men—not, I am inclined to think, a desirable feature in a young service.

THE PROFESSIONAL CLASSES.

"As to the professional classes, people are still more caustic. I do not think that the standard of the Indian Bench is particularly high, and this, I am convinced, is almost solely due to the poor choice, as a rule, of men sent out by the India Office. These criticisms are common to Europeans and natives. Neither is the European Bar well represented. One misses the 'coming men.' The great geniuses are passing or have passed away, and few successors are in sight. I suppose there are better prospects at home for most beginners. The true tale is beginning to become widely known in England, that while the prizes here are as great as ever the competition—particularly with the native—is necessarily keen, and the cost of living has enormously increased. Salaries may be large as compared with payments at home, but food is dear and rents are usually appallingly high, while the wages of servants have risen 50 to 100 per cent. in the last twenty years.

"It was only natural that the spread of retail commerce should herald the event of the humbler business man. The big stores are bringing in a type new to India, who little understands the native, and for whom, I fear, the native has scant respect. He can never be to them a 'burra-sahib. And his advent is producing in the large cities, notably Calcutta, the painful product known as the 'poor white' living on a scant pittance in almost impossible conditions. It says much for the work of the philanthropic, semi-religious, and social societies, such as the Y.M.C.A., for which I have the very highest respect, that they are as yet able to cope with these new conditions.

NOT GETTING THE BEST MEN.

"Personally, I think the India Office will do well to pay increasing attention to personnel. India is not getting the best men nowadays. Sometimes the reason for this is the inadequate nature of the rewards offered—for instance, the Minister of Commerce is, perforce, at present a civilian, very able, it is true, but unversed in practical affairs. It tells its own story when the Indian Government has vainly to hawk offices round business circles in England. Only the best men should be sent out to fill appointments in India, of no matter what kind. Scales of pay and expenses may have to be raised. One cannot under a democracy have selection, but one may have a closer measure of supervision and a high standard of efficiency. It jars on me to hear the growing frequency with which it is suggested that the modern Englishman in India is sometimes deficient in moral qualities. And I fear that in the case of individuals there is occasional ground for the innuendo."

A HOSPITAL NURSE

Nervous Disorders, Exhaustion, Overwrought Nerves—

Over and over again clever and capable people find themselves without a scrap of energy to do the work that is offered them, and this actually was the predicament of a skilled and experienced hospital nurse, who tells us she was so prostrated by nervous exhaustion and overwork, that had it not been for the abundant energy and nerve force she derived from Phosferine, she must have refused a most desirable appointment. Our correspondent states that whenever she feels her work getting 'too much' for her she braces up her system with a course of Phosferine; such an assurance from a trained hospital nurse is practical evidence of the unfailing efficacy of Phosferine in all nervous disorders. There is proof—absolute *proof*, from the Royal Families of Europe, proof from great doctors like Dr. Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., from famous singers like Caruso, athletes so renowned as C. B. Fry and Apollo, proof final and conclusive that whatever nervous disorder they suffered from, Phosferine *cured* it, however exhausted the system was, Phosferine *recreated* and *increased* their energy and vitality.

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Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
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and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY AND ITS CONSIGNOR.

An Interpleader Suit.

YESTERDAY, in the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod heard a suit in which the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company is the plaintiff; while the defendants are Mr. R. D. Setna, acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Varildas Morandmul; Kallarum Dayaram, inhabitant of Gujranwalla in the Punjab; and the Union Flour Mills of Bombay. The plaintiff Company prayed that the defendants may be restrained from taking proceedings against the Company; that they be required to interplead together in respect of the goods consigned through the company, etc. The Railway Company did not appear; and the suit, as an interpleader suit, was carried on between the second defendant Rallaram, and the third defendant, the Union Flour Mills. Mr. Jardine and Mr. B. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Madhavji, Kamdar, and Chotubhai, appeared for the second defendant; and the Hon. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas and Company, appeared for the third defendant.

The plaintiff Company stated that, on the 10th May 1907, the second defendant consigned from Gujranwalla to Varildas Morandmull, now insolvent, at the Carnac Bridge railway station, 250 bags of wheat, freight amounting to Rs. 555 to be paid in Bombay. The Company handed to the second defendant a railway receipt in respect of the said bags. On the 13th May, the second defendant forwarded a further lot of 250 bags of wheat to the same consignee at the same station, the freight amounting to Rs. 555 to be paid in Bombay, in respect of which consignment he received a railway receipt. On the 25th May, the company received a telegram from second defendant, asking them not to deliver the wheat to the consignee, Varildas Morandmull. Subsequent to the receipt of the telegram, third defendant produced the two railway receipts and demanded delivery of the wheat. Owing to the notice the railway company had received from the consignor, no delivery of the wheat was given. Varildas Morandmull had been adjudicated en insolvent; and the first defendant was the Assignee of his estate. There was due to the Company the sum of Rs. 1,110 in respect of freight on the goods. The Company had no means of ascertaining difinitely the respective rights of the parties, and they were willing to deliver the goods to such persons as the Court shall direct.

The written statement of the second defendant affirmed that his is a firm of merchants and commission agents, carrying on business at Gujranwalla in the Punjab. The firm of Varildas Morandmull was also a firm of merchants, carrying on business at Keeur in the Punjab, at Karachi, and at Bombay. Prior to May 1907, the second defendant acted as commission agent to Varildas Morandmull and had dealings with them. At the time he stopped the goods while in transit, a sum of Rs. 2,783 5-0 was due to him by the said Varildas Marandmull. They became insolvents on the 21st May 1907, and the Bombay firm filed their petition on the 25th May. On becoming aware of the insolvency, this defendant stopped the goods on the same date. He said that, under the circumstances, he was entitled to stop the goods and to hold the same, or the sale proceeds thereof, until the sum of Rs. 2,783-5-0, with interest and costs, was paid to him. He submitted that, under no circumstances, could the possession of the railway receipts give to the third defendant a right to the possession of the goods as against his lien. The goods were by an order of the Court, sold by the Railway Company by public auction, the nett sale proceeds being Rs. 2,999-13-2. After deducting Rs. 1,100 for freight and Rs. 218-4-10 for costs of the sale, the balance had been deposited in Court. This defendant prayed that the above balance may be ordered to be paid to him.

The written statement of the third defendant, the Union Flour Mills Company, affirmed that certain brokers were under contract with the company to sell and deliver to the company 250 and 150 tons of wheat. One of the brokers requested the company to take delivery of portion of the wheat from Varildas Morandmull and to pay the latter for it, and he similarly requested Varildas to give delivery against payment. Varildas, on the 15th May 1907, handed to the company a railway receipt endorsed by him in blank against payment of Rs. 1,500 by the company in cash. Another broker requested this defendant company to take delivery of 250 tons of wheat from Varildas and pay him the full amount for the same. In pursuance of such request, the Company, on the 22nd May 1907, accepted by way of part delivery the railway receipt which was endorsed by Varildas, in blank, and paid to him Rs. 1,500 in cash. This defendant afterwards handed the railway receipts to the auccadum to obtain delivery of the goods, but he was unable to obtain delivery. This defendant submitted that each of the railway receipts was a document showing title to the goods that they were assigned to him for valuable consideration; and that as he acted in good faith, the right of the second defendant to stop the goods ceased. This defendant said he had suffered damages which he estimated at Rs. 3,468-12-0 by reason of his being prevented by the second defendant from obtaining delivery of the goods. He prayed Judgment against the second defendant for Rs. 3,468-12-0 and the costs of the suit.

The hearing was proceeded with.

A POLICE CONSTABLE BAYONETTED.

Twenty Years' Sentence Enhanced.

Gulab Mirabhai, a police constable of the Ahmednagar district, who had bayonetted another constable, at Nimbgaon on the 19th April last, was, on conviction, sentenced by Mr. F. J. Varley, Acting Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, to twenty years' transportation. When the appeal of Gulab was presented originally to the High Court it was rejected by the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, who ordered notices to issue respecting the legality of the sentence.

This notice came on for disposal before the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton. It appeared that the accused and the deceased lived in the Police lines at Nimbgaon Juli where lived also other Police Constables with their wives and children. These females and children formed the majority of the witnesses in this case. It seemed that there was at first a petty squabble between the parties; this was patched up. But when the Naik left the place on his evening rounds, it again flared up, and ended in a serious scuffle, leading to the fatal result. Khemsing, another Police Constable, lived in the Lines with his wife Sonubai, (30), a Pardeshi woman. He saw his wife one day with Bhimrao, he thrashed her soundly for her temerity in not observing the rules af modesty. This event was bruited abroad, and Bhimrao attributed this blabbing out to the accused Gulab, which accusation Gulab denied. Another part of the evidence disclosed, that soon after Sonubai's chastisement, the accused saw Bhimrao coming out of Sonubai's house; he questioned him as to why he had been there in the absence of her husband. He said, he had been there only to drink water; the correctness of this statement was testified to by Sonubai herself. But the accused sharply remarked, that Bhimrao should not have come down there, when the master of the house was out. Bhimrao lost his temper, and began leading his musket. In alarm, Sonubai asked him—whom was he leading his musket for? Bhimrao fixed the bayonet to his musket; he took a stick in his hand. He went to the accused's room, abused him, and challenged him by saying, "Scoundrel, come out; why are you sitting sulking inside of the room?" He dragged him out on the road, and began lying on his back with his stick stoutly The accused, snatching up the bayonetted musket, wounded Bhimrao in a vital part; the right lung was pierced through, internal hemmorage set-in; within a few hours Bhimrao expired. The accused was secured; he was brought to trial on a commitment by the Magistrate. The evidence appeared to the Judge as well as the assessors to be absolutely trustworthy and unbiassed. In passing sentence, the Sessions Judge remarked, that the accused had made a ridiculous charge against a fellow-constable; from first to last, he had not evinced the least sign of contrition. Looking to the discipline, which required to be kept up in the Force he belonged to, he appeared to be undeserving of a lenient treatment; the means employed by him in killing his victim were extraordinary and unjustifiable; he was sentenced to twenty years' transportation.

Their Lordships altered and enhanced the sentence to transportation for life.

DECREE AGAINST A TALUKDAR.

In the High Court, yesterday, their Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, disposed of a suit instituted by Dosi Fulchand Jeshang and another, original plaintiffs and appellants, against the heir of the deceased Malek Bapuraj Lakhabhai, original defendant and respondent. Mr. Shah appeared for the appellant, the respondent being represented by Mr. G. S. Rau for the execution of a decree. The facts of the case were that Fulchand and another obtained a decree in the Court of the Second Class Subordinate Judge of Dhandhuka for Rs. 535 against Malek Bapuraj, a Gujarat Talukdar. Bapuraj died leaving two widows, Masbai and Hirbai. The former adopted one Sersang as a son to Bapuraj. The validity of the adoption was disputed by the other widow. Sersang is a minor of 8 and is represented in this litigation by his adoptive mother. Previous to the death of Bapuraj his estate had been taken under the management of the Talukdari Settlement Officer. The decree holders made several applications for the execution of their decree, but they were all unfructuous. They prayed that a sum of money which was in the hands of the Talukdari Settlement Officer and which belonged to the estate of the late Talukdar be attached by a prohibitory order. The application was opposed by Masbai. She contended that the money was exempt from attachment under the Gujarat Talukdars Act. The Subordinate Judge allowed this contention and dismissed the application. In appeal, the First Class Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad set aside the decree of the court of first instance, and directed the plaintiffs application for execution be allowed. He observed that the fact that the income or proceeds had accrued after the death of the Talukdar did not make any difference. The Gejarat Talukdars Act does not make the Talukdar for the time being only a life tenant. Section 31 of the Act places some restrictions upon his powers of alienation. His estate, therefore in the hands of his heir, is bound by the liabilities created by him; and therefore the Corpus of the estate and the income are not liable to be sold out and out, there is no reason why the proceeds should be held to be exempt from attachment. Against this decision an appeal was admitted in the High Court and their Lordships after reviewing the evidence in the case remarked that the attachment was a good attachment and that section 31 of the Act was no obstacle to the affirmation of the decree. The appeal was dismissed with costs.

POLICE COURT.

CHARGE OF PERSONATION.

BEFORE Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, Isaac Martin, an inmate of the Strangers' House Love lane, was yesterday, charged with falsing, presenting himself as one J. Martin and receiving by false pretence the sum of £10, sent to J. Martin by Colonel S. D. Clive, by a postal money order. The money order was originally sent to Allahabad, from whence it was directed to Bombay. The accused received the money and it is alleged falsely represented that he was the addressee. It was subsequently found that the accused was not the man to whom the money order was addressed. The case stands adjourned for further inquiry.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER HIS WIFE.

YESTERDAY at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate. Superintendent Meyer's charged Dhondu Visram, (35), a mill hand, with attempt to murder his wife Sawitree. The husband and wife lived at Clerke road and had a quarrel on Sunday morning over some domestic matter. The accused picked up an iron pipe lying in the kitchen and struck a violent blow on the head of his wife. The police were informed and the woman was taken to the hospital where it was ascertained she had sustained a compound fracture of the skull. The accused was arrested and charged before the Magistrate, the latter remanding him in jail until further hearing.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday in the Municipal Office, the Hon'ble Mr. Dunn presiding.

WATER DEPARTMENT.

The Committee appointed by the Corporation to consider in consultation with the Commissioner and report on his letter No. 16714, dated the 20th August 1907, regarding reorganisation of the Water Works Department in its higher grades, to whom has been referred for consideration and report Government letter in the General Department No. 4564, dated the 14th July 1908, relative to the question of placing the Water Department in sole charge of an expert Water Engineer, submitted for the approval of the Corporation a draft letter to Government on the subject.

Mr. Baptista during the course of a separate minute said:—"I do not think that the present system has secured for the Corporation the ablest possible Executive Engineers. I believe the salary would attract even abler men for the office if the appointment were permanent. The power of appointment should vest in the Corporation, and they should further have the power to dispense with their services in the same way as the Commissioner does in the case of Municipal Officers appointed by him. This will give the Corporation sufficient power to control the officer. It is unnecessary for this purpose to make the appointments temporary. For a thoroughly efficient control the present system must be modified on the lines of the Cabinet system. The Coporation should be the Parliament, a modified Standing Committee to be the Cabinet. The Commissioner should become the Lord Mayor. The Engineering, Health, Revenue Departments should each be represented in the Cabinet by a member of the Corporation under the leadership of the Lord Mayor also a Councillor. This will not only increase the efficiency of Municipal Administration, but will engender a sense of responsibility in the Councillors. At present there is no sense of responsibility felt. All is criticism. When anything goes wrong the Commissioner is required to answer. He is to do everything. No responsibility rests on Councillors and consequently none on the Corporation. This system is bad and should be remedied."

The draft letter from the President of the Corporation to the Government stated:—"I have the honour by desire of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4564, dated the 14th July 1908, intimating that the proposal to place the Water Department of the Municipality in sole charge of an expert Water Engineer under the immediate orders of the Commissioner and to fix the salary of the Engineer at Rs. 1,200 rising to Rs. 1,800 per mensem commends itself to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, but that as regards the proposal that the power to appoint the Water Engineer should vest in the Corporation and that the Municipal Act should be amended to give effect to it, His Excellency is of opinion that an increase in temporary appointments to the headship of permanent departments is not particularly desirable, and that the arrangements proposed by the Corporation can be brought into effect by executive orders issuing from the Commissioner without recourse to legislation. I may be permitted, in the first instance, to point out that Government have obviously misunderstood the nature of the appointment. It will not be a "temporary" appointment to the headship of a permanent department as understood by Government, but it will be a permanent appointment analogous to the appointments of the Executive Health Officer and the Executive Engineer, and the incumbent of it will be appointed for a renewable term of five years just as the Health Officer and the Executive Engineer are appointed. Moreover, every appointment made by the Corporation will be subject to confirmation by the Governor-in-Council. I am further desired to point out that in moulding the Municipal Constitution of the City the Legislature has all along recognized that the appointments of the heads of the Chief Municipal Departments should be placed in the hands of the Corporation subject to the sanction of Government. The wisdom of this course has been now established by an experience of over 35 years. The Corporation has discharged the duty thus imposed upon it in a manner that has been beyond cavil or objection. The formal procedure regularly employed by the Corporation to fill these appointments in the light of public opinion and criticism has been found more calculated to secure a well considered and deliberate choice than leaving them in the hands of the Commissioner who performs his task without the light of publicity or the obligation to state reasons or discuss qualifications. I am also to point out that the conditions of tenure of these appointments were deliberately adopted to ensure continuous efficiency. But I may state that the limitation of five years has not rendered these appointments by any means of a temporary character or liable to capricious change, as is shown by the past history of these nominations. The Corporation are anxious that the constitutional practice involved in the question of the appointment of the Water Engineer who is proposed to be put on a parity with the Executive Health Officer and the Executive Engineer and will hold a position in the Municipality exactly analogous to them should not be overlooked, and they trust that Government will be pleased to reconsider the question in the light of this explanation and will take early steps for the amendment of the Municipal Act as proposed by the Corporation. I am further to repeat the request made in my letter No. 8249, dated the 24th March 1908, that if the proposal for the amendment of the Act meets with the approval of Government, the Corporation may be favoured as soon as possible with an assurance that the necessary legislation will be undertaken so that the fact may be mentioned in the advertisements which are proposed to be issued for inviting applications for the post."

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta in moving the adoption of the report said that the constitutional practice for the last several years was to vest higher appointments in the Corporation and the smaller ones in the Commissioner. He regretted that the practice should now be proposed to be departed from. He moved that the report be adopted and the President be requested to address the draft letter to the Government.

The motion was carried.

DISPOSING OF CARCASSES.

The Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 5073, dated the 18th November 1907, to consider and report on the Commissioner's letter No. 18897, dated the 10th September 1907, furnishing particulars concerning the sale of the right of receiving and disposing of carcasses at Kurla, forwarded for the information of the Corporation a further letter from the Commissioner, No. 3499, dated the 7th May 1908, furnishing additional information called for by the Committee on the subject. The Committee regretted to notice that even after a further search of the records the Health Department was not able to furnish any stastistics as to the number of carcasses of animals sent to Kurla for the five years preceding 1st March 1902, and they failed to understand how it was impossible to judge of the adequacy of the amounts tendered for the contract without the collection of such data. The Health Officer pointed out that the public were not bound to remove carcasses in Municipal carts and it was the carcasses sent by private arrangements that are required to be estimated. He therefore proposed the entertainment of a small establishment for the purpose. The Committee however did not think it desirable to recommend any increase in the carcass establishment at present in view of a proposal that was now under the consideration of the Commissioner for the abolition of this establishment altogether and for the disposal of carcasses by the Municipality in a more scientific and less objectionable way than at present. They therefore thought that no action was needed to be taken in the matter pending receipt of a full report from the Commissioner as to the new method of disposal of carcasses.

Mr. Joseph Baptista during the course of a separate minute said:—"The tabular figures prove the loss suffered by the Municipality through the culpable negligence of the officers concerned. It is impossible to believe that a little vigilance would not have disclosed the mine the contractor had found in the skinning contract. Not only was all this 'terra incognita' to the Municipal Officers, but what is worse is the history of this question since 1903. In that year, the late Mr. Hormasji assured the Corporation that Rs. 27,000 were quite inadequate, although the previous year it had fetched only Rs. 8,600. Several Councillors, including myself, strenuously opposed the sale for Rs. 27,100 but we were out-voted. To show we were wrong, the contractor offered less the next year, and so things went from bad to worse till it fell to Rs. 18,000 in 1906, and then suddenly rose to Rs. 70,000. Can all this be attributed to Municipal ignorance of the value of the contract? Were all Officers and Inspector so dense and blind as not to perceive its value? This part of the affair requires a thorough investigation. As this is not done I am not satisfied with the report."

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved the adoption of the report.

The motion was carried.

COMPULSORY RE-VACCINATION.

Consideration was given to the report of the Committee on the question of compulsory re-vaccination in the City.

The report of the Committee ran as follows:—

We beg to submit herewith copy of a report from the Health Officer dated the 1st December 1906, furnishing statistics called for by the Committee. It will be seen from these statistics that out of 4,230 small-pox patients admitted to the Arthur Road Hospital from the year 1896 to the year 1905, 2002 were non-vaccinated, 2228 vaccinated, and not a single re-vaccinated. The report thus bears eloquent testimony to the advantages of re-vaccination and shows how great a risk is run by those who depend upon primary vaccination for absolute immunity from the disease. In view of the recurring epidemics of small-pox the Committee are of opinion that re-vaccination should be resorted to on a large scale. The question however whether re-vaccination should be enforced compulsorily in a City like Bombay gives rise to some difference of opinion especially in view of the purdah system obtaining amongst a section of the population. The Committee have very carefully considered this question in all its bearings and have come to the conclusion that it is desirable that re-vaccination should be made compulsory generally in the City between the age of 8 and 11. They believe it will not be impracticable to introduce such a measure in the City and beg to recommend the Corporation to approach Government with a view to having the Vaccination Act amended accordingly.

In considering the question of re-vaccination the Committee have also thought it desirable to consider what measures should be adopted for the vaccination of immigrants from various parts who come to the City unprotected against the disease. As the Corporation are aware the greatest sufferers from the ravages of small-pox are the Goans. Most of them are not at all vaccinated and their susceptibility to contract the disease has often been brought to notice by the Health Officer. Unless some steps are taken to get these people vaccinated, they will move about in the City unprotected and themselves falling victims to the disease, will become a source of danger to the health of the public. The Committee therefore beg to recommend that Government may also be moved to further amend the Vaccination Act so as to make it incumbent on immigrants of all ages who are not primarily vaccinated to get themselves vaccinated.

The Committee feel confident that Government will see their way to comply with these proposals. In case, however, they think it inadvisable to resort to wholesale legislation in this matter the following measures may be suggested to them for adoption with a view to attaining as far as possible the object in view:—(1) That it be enacted that Government and other public bodies and large employers of labour shall not admit any employes into their service until the persons seeking employment get themselves re-vaccinated. (2) That it be also enacted that authorities of all schools in the City shall refuse admission to pupils who have not been successfully re-vaccinated before the prescribed age. (3) That it be further enacted that inmates of houses where cases of small-pox occur shall get themselves re-vaccinated if they have not been successfully re-vaccinated previously.

Dr Jehangier J. Cursetji in a separate minute stated: I am sorry I am unable to agree with the Committee's report in its entirety. There is no question whatever as to the advantages or the desirability of re-vaccination *per se*. We are all more or less agreed over it, and the "eloquent testimony" of deubtful statistics is by no means needed to emphasize it. The real points for consideration are, (1) whether it is advisable to legislate with a view to enforce it "compulsorily" on the entire population, as is being recommended by the Committee, and (2) whether it would be taken kindly to in a city like Bombay, with its diversity of races and creeds, and the strong and unreasoning prejudices and woeful ignorance pervading by far the larger portion of its population. In my humble opinion it would be very unwise to recommend any such compulsory legislation to Government just at the present juncture. The atmosphere is more or less charged and unbalanced by an unfortunate spirit of agitation and unrest. Any action therefore in this matter by Government, however laudable in its object and conceived in the best interest of the people themselves, is sure to be misconstrued, misrepresented, and foolishly opposed. Under the circumstances the line of action adopted by the Corporation should be the line of least resistance, one over which they might "go slow, but go sure." Even in a highly advanced country like England, the birth place of vaccination so to say, the policy of general compulsory re-vaccination is not yet adopted after more than a hundred years of progress. Surely then it would be idle to expect it to be taken up without demur by a conservative and heterogeneous people like that of our City. On the contrary even the policy of compulsory primary vaccination, which used to be strictly enforced in the United Kingdom hitherto, has been considerably slackened and gone back upon since the issue of the final report of the last Royal Commission on Vaccination in 1896. Complete exemption from even "primary" vaccination to those who claim it, untrammeled by any fines or reservations, has been given, in the Vaccination Act of 1898, by a special legislative enactment known as the "conscience clause." To think of "compulsory re-vaccination" then, for an oriental city like ours, with various highly inflammable, social and religious elements pent up in it, would be, to say the least, very unwise if not actually suicidal. So much by way of my dissent from the adoption of the policy of a "general enforcement" of compulsory re-vaccination.

I am in agreement, however, with the Committee's other recommendations regarding it, made in para 2, and sub-paras 1 and 2 of para. 3 of their report. They could be fairly easily adopted and safely carried out.

As regards the last sub-para. of para. 3 of the Report, however, I regret I am unable to accept the Committee's recommendation. To enforce indiscriminate and wholesale re-vaccination on all the inmates of every house in which a case of small-pox happens to have occurred, is both impracticable and unwise. Impracticable, because the majority of the adult inmates, with orthodox ideas and deep-rooted prejudices, would resist it most vigorously. For the only reservation which, in the Committee's opinion entitles them to exemption, viz., that they should have been "successfully re-vaccinated previously," is extremely vague and unsatisfactory. It cannot be definitely settled at times, even by a trained expert, leave alone the ordinary class of poorly educated and badly paid public vaccinators of our city, and would eventually lead to a considerable amount of unjustifiable hardship and concealed corruption. Unwise, because any such enforcement can only lead to a determined opposition from almost all sections of the people of Bombay, Hindus and Mahomedans alike, especially the latter, because of their close Purdah system, and to a very undesirable resistance, if not serious discontent. Again it is acknowledged generally that even the definition of "successful vaccination" is very vague and ill-defined. Much more so that of "successful re-vaccination previously," as laid down in the Committee's report. With regard to the latter, a very high authority on vaccination says, "It is somewhat unfortunate that there exists no official definition of what constitutes a "successful vaccination," and in consequence it is open to any practitioner to give a certificate of successful vaccination in cases where but one minute vesicle may have been produced. It is to be feared that such certificates are too frequently given, and it cannot be too strongly urged that vaccination of this sort involves incomplete protection." Translated in other words, it would mean that even if the so-called "successful re-vaccination" is compulsorily enforced in Bombay under the overzealous mandate of this Committee, the practical result would be an utterly misleading and false sense of security, obtained after a considerable waste of the rate-payers' money, and the creation of a great deal of public irritation and discontent. Besides, it is now generally accepted by all scientific men, that a primary vaccination, or even one more subsequent vaccination, does not confer complete immunity from small-pox for life, but only for a limited number of years. To be quite immune, therefore, and to carry the policy recommended in this report to its logical conclusion, the process of re-vaccination should be repeated at certain intervals, say every 10 years or so. This is fully borne out by the following remarks of the authority quoted above. "The protection afforded by a primary vacsination tends gradually to diminish and eventually to disappear more or less completely with the lapse of time. In consequence it is desirable that the operation should be repeated at the age of from seven to ten years and thereafter, if it be possible, at intervals during later life." Is it possible to do so, I ask? Is the Corporation, if it is at all going to be consistent in its logic and in the policy laid down for it by its Committee, prepared to recommend legislation for "repeated compulsory re-vaccination." "at intervals, during life"? If it is, would the result be even remotely commensurate with the expectations of the Committee, and would it be a fair return for the good money spent after a very doubtful and illusory gain? Is it at all worth while going to Government for the adoption of such an impracticable and irresponsible measure, a measure which has not yet been even thought of by a highly cultured nation like the English for their own country? In my humble opinion it is best to let sleeping dogs lie for the present, and leave it to the steady advance of education and sanitation to break through the stolid barriers of the inborn prejudices of the people, and to let them work out their own salvation by the ultimate adoption of such measures, of their own free and unfettered will. I would therefore again repeat, in conclusion, "Go slow but go sure."

Dr. Sukhia in his separate minute said:—

I entirely disagree with the majority in their indiscreet and highly objectionablo proposals made in paras. 1 and 3 of this report. Compulsory re-vaccination should "never" be resorted to under any circumstances as it will unquestionably lead to disastrous consequences. It is easy for irresponsible persons to suggest such measures but those who have to administer law and Government must not be indiscreet and hasty. It is not at all wise to go precipitately in such highly controversial and objectionable matters. How often those who advocate most indiscreetly and unwisely compulsory re-vaccination should be told that "however ignorant and prejudiced the people might be, it was not right and proper to drive them to adopt a measure against their wishes"? The feelings, sentiments and even prejudices of the masses, for the promotion of peace and harmony if not for anything else, must be duly considered and respected.

The Health Officer, in his report of 1st December 1906, stated:—"I have the honour to submit the following information to the Committee of the Corporation appointed to report on compulsory re-vaccination.

1. The total number of admissions from small-pox during the last 10 years (1896-1905) at the Arthur Road Hospital was 4230; of these 2002 were non-vaccinated and 2228 vaccinated, most of whom were vaccinated in infancy.

2. The Medical Officer in charge reports that no separate records of those vaccinated secondarily have been kept, but practically there was hardly any case amongst them of those who had undergone secondary vaccination.

3. The total number of Goans treated was 1157, 415 of them were vaccinated and 742 non-vaccinated.

It will appear from this that the percentage of mortality amongst the vaccinated is small when compared with that amongst non-vaccinated and it also shows the mortality among the vaccinated rises after the age of 6 years up to 40 years. I consider re-vaccination should be compulsory and it should be between the ages of 7 to 10 years.

According to the Vaccination Act, all children have to be vaccinated within 6 months after their birth except a few who on Medical certificate are vaccinated a little later. The cases reported to have occurred amongst the vaccinated may be larger taken to have occurred amongst those who were primarily vaccinated."

Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved the adoption of the report.

Dr. Sukhia moved an amendment to the effect that the clause relating to re-vaccination be omitted from the Committee's report.

The Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta said that there was not enough evidence to go before the Government and ask them to legislate on such an important question as that. If the Government desired to make a thorough inquiry into this question which affected the interests of the sanitation of the city and consequently those of the sanitation of the Presidency they might appoint a commission of experts. He moved an amendment to that the report be recorded.

Mr Dinsha Wacha seconding the amendment remarked that it was a most inconclusive report from a Committee.

On a division the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah's amendment was carried and was adopted as a substantive motion.

CATTLE AND AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

Government Support.

The following correspondence is published on the report on the Cattle and Agricultural Shows, held at Mhasvad and Sholapur in December and January ast, respectively.

From the Director of Agriculture, dated 18th July:—

I have the honour to submit reports from the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, and the Collector of Sholapur, regarding the distribution of prizes at the Cattle Fairs at Sholapur and Mhasvad. The shows were held on the following dates:—Mhasvad—20th to 26th December 1907. Sholapur—16th January 1908.

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, attended both the shows as usual and was assisted by the local officers in superintending the arrangements and the judging.

I agree in the remarks made by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, and the Collector of Sholapur as regards the satisfactory results obtained, and would recommend the continuance of the award of prizes at these shows. The results at Sholapur showed a decided improvement.

With the discontinuance of the Imperial grant towards these shows last year, no medals were received from the Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, and none were accordingly awarded at last year's shows. The award of these medals has, however, been greatly appreciated by the exhibitors and their absence at last year's shows caused much disappointment. It is therefore proposed to award medals at these shows this year, and arrangement is being made for the supply of the medals through the Calcutta Mint.

An agricultural show on a small scale was also held at Mhasvad in connection with the fair, and I append a copy of the report received from the Professor of Agriculture. Arrangements for this section of the show could only be made on receipt of Government Resolution No. 10694, dated 30th October 1907, Revenue Department, but it will be arranged this year to give ample notice so as to enable the cultivators to send in their exhibits in time.

I would request that Government may be moved to issue early orders. Meanwhile the necessary arrangements are being made for this year's shows.

In a Resolution, Government sanctions the supply of medals and the continuance of other support for the shows.

AMERICA'S WHITE ARMADA.

The Fleet at Melbourne.

Good fortune is still with the American fleet, as with the people it comes to visit. A correspondent writing on August 30 says, yesterday the battleships made their third triumphal entry into an Australasian port under conditions even more favourable than those which made the spectacle memorable and magnificent at both Auckland and Sydney. It was Melbourne's great day; it may have been rivalled but it has not been excelled. The morning was grey with cloud, and with a light south-westerly but chilly wind. In such weather indications any thing might be realised, but luckily the gods were gracious, and the fleet entered the wide harbour in a morning burst of winter sunshine, that helped more than anything else to make the spectacle radiantly impressive. With every minute of waiting the day and Bay improved. There was spring in the air and in the blood. The consciousness that everything about the ocean gate was just as they would have wished it, warmed the onlooking thousands into a sense of thanksgiving. From eminences quite as commanding as Mount Eden, behind Auckland or Sidney's South Head, the outlook was unequalled and the display complete. The camera has made the fleet familiar, yet when the flagship showed suddenly in between the Nepean sea fort and the CersairRock, and at not more than a ship's length, as it seemed, her consorts followed in her wake, it came to the onlooking thousands once again as a revelation, for the colour which the camera cannot catch, was more than half the glory of the occasion—the massive white and buff battleships against the blue sea, their black drifting smoke obscuring the azure sky. Those who went to the Heads on Saturday were fortunate in that every winding channel gave them the fleet in many aspects. First the long straight line steaming out of the south-east, then roughly the angle of the square; finally the long curve of the boomerang. All the waiting boats there, whose decks were covered with cheering crowds, ranged up in a line to the port side of the battleships' procession.

Steadily the Connecticut ran to her moorings, and almost before onlookers realised it, the first eight battleships stopped as one. It was so unexpected that every second spectator exclaimed in surprise, "They've stopped." The second eight, led by the Louisiania, came up on the port side; there was another plunging of anchors, and the whole fleet was at rest. At St. Kilda and all along the shore-front to Port Melbourne on one side, and to Brighton on the other, immense crowds covered every place of vantage long before the fleet arrived at St. Kilda pier, where Admiral Sperry landed, and where a guard of honour of 50 men of the Australian Naval forces was drawn up.

Shortly before half-past 3 o'clock Colonel Stanley, the State Commandant who with Colonel Selheim, Chief of Staff, Commander Tickell, Captain Hope A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor, and Mr. McCall, secretary of the State celebrations committee, arrived to meet Amiral Sperry. Punctually to the appointed time a very fast motor launch brought the Admiral who was attended by his aide-de-camp Flag-Lieutenant D. W. Wurtshaugh, to the pier. As he stepped off the boat a salute was fired by No. 2 Battery of the Field Artillery on the beach. After inspecting the guard of honour, Admiral Sperry accompanied by the party walked down the pier, and escorted by a detachment of Light Horse under Captain Spress, drove into the city to make an official call on the State Governor. So dense was the cheering crowd along Beaconsfield Parade and Fitzroy-street, that for some distance the carriage could proceed only at little more than a walk. During the drive to the city the roads were lined by cheering crowds. The drive up was marred by an accident. The Admiral's carriage was escorted by mounted troopers, and a handful of Light Horsemen. Opposite the Barracks on the St. Kildaroad, one horse excited another, and in the confusion a Light Horse man was thrown to the ground, breaking a leg.

A large portion of the crowd waited to cheer the Admiral again as he drove back to St. Kilda a quarter of an hour later.

This morning showed a sight rare on Melbourne's Sunday. The trains ran to the seaside every five miantes, though the trams stayed indoors. The morning trains were only comfortably loaded, but in the very earliest part of the afternoon the stream of travellers became a continuous one, yet the city itself remained full to overflowing, and great crushes of people watched the marches to the church service. Sunshine continued, and in only one respect did Melbourne fail to prove the perfection of its spring climate. With a pleasant north wind came the dust.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 15.

(Before The Hon. MR. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKER and the HON. MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1511 Edgelow G W and Co Nemchand Manekchand vs Pestonji Nusserwanji Payne and Co.

7-08 Matubhoy J M Vussonji Tricumji vs Murbai widow and others Dinshaw and D.

10-08 Mehta D and D Mobdina Oomer vs Dorabji Jamsetji Tata Ardeser H D and Co.

29-08 Wadia G and Co Ardeser Bejonji Surti vs Sayed Sardar Alikhan Payne and Co.

27-08 Dikshit D and S Daji Abaji Khare vs Govind Narayan Bapat and others Hiralal and Co.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

559-07. Malvi H M. & R. Kashinath Shankerlal vs. Joravarmal Madhavram Tyabji D.&Co.

494-08 G P D'Cunha Nabienbibi vs Haji Abdoola Baboo.

281-07 Mehta and S Peroshaw Nusserwanji Dalal vs Ardeser Nusserwanji Dalal T A Ghandy.

449-07. Thakurdas and Co A H Jaffarji and others vs J Ebrahimji Little and Co.

966-07. Thakurdas and Co. Jamnadas Lalji vs Jugmohundas Verjiwandas Payne and Co.

10-08. Jehangir G and B. Purshotam Dharamsey vs Purshotam Shivji Captain and V.

23-00. Mulla and M. Keshavji Devkaran Chotani vs Mahomed Gulam Hora Khunderao L and M.

943-07. Crawford B and Co. Babcock and Wilcox Ld vs Emile Edward Moreau and another Kanga and P.

410-07. Smetham B and Co. Robert James Hunter vs Robert Gough Baldock Crawford B and Co.

463-07. Smetham B and Co. Societa Coloniale Italiana vs Cassinath Sons and Co. Wadia G and Co.

627-07. Sorabji and J Rustomji Ardeser Hiramaneck vs Dorabji Jehangir Randeria Bicknell M and R.

585-07 Bicknell M and R Vasantrao Madhaorao vs Jamnadas Vijbhucandas Ardeser H D and Co.

754-07 In person. Khunderao Moreshwar Vindyek vs Adam Abba Patel Mullha and M. Mehta and S Hasumbhai Ali Mahomed vs Joshi Purshotam Bamji.

879-07 Little and Co Pranjiwandas Lukhmidas vs Manecklal Nanabhai Payne and Co.

683-06 Mehta and D Sherbai vs Salimabai widow and others Malvi H M and R

353-08 Payne and Co Ludha Ebrahim and Co the firm vs Gungaprasad Duarkaprasad Mehta and S.

276-07 In person Meghraj Auraj and others vs Tejmal Khimaji and others Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE DA... Suits for hearing and final dispo...

Short Causes.

329-06 Mahuahhai J and H Ghella Da... firm vs Bulakhidas Degguha.

124-08 Jamsetji R and D Padamchand B... vs Salagram Anantram Mahui H M and R.

242-08 Thakurdas and Co Ishwardas Mody a firm vs Popat Raghavji and others.

257-08 Mulla and M Shivprasad Bunsidhar vs Jugalkishore Ramprasad the firm.

287-08 Tyabji D and Co Shrikissondas Balkissondas the firm vs Chunilal Sudaseekh.

421-08 K D Shroff Pydialli Abdoola Dossal vs Burjorji Pestonji Sorabji Bhujwalla.

522-08 Crawford B and Co Pestonji Framji Coochman vs Peerbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy Bicknell M and R

584-08 Hirabai and Co Jugal Kishore Ghansiamlal and Co vs Luxmisarayen Buldeodas

581-08 Madhavji K and G Kassumbhoy Mahomed vs Ismail Peerdana.

585-08 Payne and Co Gordhandas Khatao vs Shaik Mahomed bin Abdool Walib Pasha Bhaishunker K and G.

697-08 Bhaishunker K and G Kalianmal Dhadha vs A G Hate.

702-08 Bhaishunker K and G Valiabaoo widow vs Ismail Haji Abdulla.

705-08 Chitnis and M Manroop Moti vs Jeea Moti and another

716-08 Thakurdas and Co Bai Keser widow vs Keswji Dewcurn Mulla and M

Undefended New Long Causes.

436-08 Raghavaya B and N Jeyvaran Rampaarsik vs Ramharakh Choharja Misu

437-08 Daphtary F and D Abdoolabhai Khakhibhai vs Kumar Mansur Khachar

442-08 C P D'Cunha Abdul Rehman Ibrahim vs Sidick Haji Elias.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

327-07 Bicknell M and R Anandrao Bhai vs Sitabai widow and another Khandeenc L

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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 15, 1908.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

THE great struggle for the "emancipation" of woman goes on apace. Only too recently we saw tens of thousands marching in serried ranks, and with military steps, to "demonstrate." It is true that in all probability ninety per cent of this Amazon army thought a great deal more of the fun and novelty of the affair, of the impression their frocks and hats and banners would create, of the matching of colours, choosing of frills and furbelows, than of the splendid cause. Still they did assemble; they did march and to some extent demonstrate. The orators were not well received. They were not even heard. Their carts were rushed, and they were as nearly as possible overturned. The dauntless leaders of our women "serfs" faced the peril, smiled on the hostile and unchivalrous mobs, and were hustled away by the police, uninjured. The whole affair irresistibly recalled Old Caspar and his importunate querists. It is now useless to complain of the "unchivalrous" attitude of the coarser male to his militant females. They do not court chivalry; they want equality, nothing short of it, and these large organisations may have been a useful discipline to some of the younger and more feminine of the great army of Suffragettes, in the hard school of the future. Then, of course, they will neither give nor take quarter; woman as woman will neither expect nor receive any deference; she will be jostled off the pavement of *life*, into the gutter, by every rough rude man who has the physical strength to shove her out of his way. The Suffragette of the near future will not know the meaning of the old-fashioned "gallantry." She spurns the protection of her natural enemy and oppressor, man. Teresa Billington Greig, in trumpet notes, and a score of pages in the *Fortnightly*, demands the perfect political equality of the sexes. Not as a favour. She would scorn to accept a favour. Woman has been too long oppressed. She has her rights; she imperatively insists upon being a fully qualified citizen, instead of a domestic slave. That is Teresa Billington Greig's view. Her interesting and instructive paper is devoted to a special grievance.

But it throws a lurid light on the whole question. It shows us Woman in revolt; Woman for once avowing and justifying her instinctive antagonism to her old master, Man. That effete tyrant has had his day. It has lasted far too long. Teresa Billington Greig raises her slogan, and calls avenging Woman to her ruthless work. Her War Cry for the moment is catchy, plausible, attractive. She presents her case with dignity; handles words as well as any practised man writer; argues logically from her premises; above all, has the great strength which a thorough belief in the righteousness of your case necessarily gives. In a word, Teresa Billington Greig takes herself seriously. So do one or two other Suffragette leaders; but it is incredible that the rank and file of the movement really can. Woman's immediate complaint is that she is being put off by shallow and interested artifices. We want, say the Suffragettes, a very plain simple thing; we want to establish the principle of the political equality of the sexes. We have nothing to do at present with any collateral agitation for the extension of the franchise. We are met by silly and irrelevant allusions to the Democratic demand for Adult suffrage. Let that wait. We rest upon a basic proposition, the civic equality of the sexes. Do not shirk the argument and try to transfer the battle ground. We should of course be better pleased if every woman had the vote, but that is a subsequent issue. All we now ask is that every woman having the qualifications of the male voter, should be given the vote. This is of course on the surface a very reasonable claim. It would, if granted, confer the franchise on, say, two million women. These would be property holders, relatively wealthy women. The great masses, who are thrust to the front in every discussion, the working women, would have to wait. Let them wait, says Teresa Billington Greig. We will see to that later.

It certainly must be very exasperating to these ardent advocates of Woman's political rights to be met by opportunist ministers with deprecatory suggestions to wait till the whole question of Adult Suffrage can be laid adequately before the country. That is what Teresa Billington Greig fiercely complains of. But is her own case quite as simple and axiomatic as she thinks? What if the basic proposition is denied? Suppose some hardy ill-advised Man replies that Woman is in no sense, physical, civic or political, Man's equal? What then becomes of the rest of the argument? We may admit that the deductions are logically unassailable, but we may be permitted to challenge the premise. One point which Suffragettes discreetly keep at present and in the background, is of the first importance. They do not say it yet, but as soon as their great principle is conceded, they will and must say that it covers not only the right of Woman to vote on an equality with man, but to be elected to Parliament and to take a share in the Government, without any sex disability. This is the logical conclusion of the whole argument which is slurred over in the vehement advocacy of the Suffragette leaders. What an awful prospect it opens up! Conceive of a mixed Parliament. And as it is virtually certain that once the two million women got their votes, they would throw their weight into the ultra-Democratic scale, we should have unqualified adult suffrage in a year or two. And guiding ourselves again by more statistics and averages, that would mean that in next to no time England would be entirely governed by Woman. A woman Prime Minister with a female Cabinet; the Army and Navy controlled, more than ever, by old ladies. The plain truth is that the whole movement rests on a hopelessly, incurably, rotten foundation. Woman is in no sense the equal, any more than she is the rival of man. She may be his superior. We refuse to enter into that invidious question. But one thing is certain, either Man or Woman must rule. We cannot have a bisexual head; Man must govern alone, or Woman must govern alone. Probably Teresa Billington Greig honestly believes that she is as fit as any Man to sway the destinies of our Empire. And she may be right. But there would be obvious inconveniences in entrusting the affairs of a vast Empire to Women and women alone. We need not enlarge upon these. Until Woman can prove herself physically as well as mentally and morally stronger than Man until she is ready to man ships and fight in the ranks against the enemies of her country, all this specious talk about the political equality of the sexes is the merest moonshine. Whittled down to the preparatory question of allowing a few women to vote, its absurdities are not properly emphasised and bleareyed sentimentalists cheerfully overlook them. But they are there all the same. It is hard to war against nature.

KARACHI AND THE METRE-GAUGE.

THE reply of the Railway Board to the representations of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce regarding the extension of the metre-gauge from Hyderabad (Sind) to Karachi is not a very satisfactory document. The Railway Board admit that the matter has had their attention, and add that the question of the alignment of the line itself has been investigated. They say nothing as to the now or never aspect of the location of the Karachi terminus. They say they have requested the Manager of the North-Western Railway to obtain confidentially (query—why confidentially?) the views of the Commissioner in Sind, the Chamber and the Port Trust on the subject. The Railway Board hasten to add that in so acting they are looking to the future and that they are quite unable to see that sufficient reasons exist to justify the taking in hand of the construction of a metre-gauge line from Hyderabad to Karachi at an early date. We note the Chamber's letter was dated 31st July, while the North-Western Railway was still (as far as Karachi was concerned) in a state of suspended animation, and that the official reply was dated 20th August. Such unwonted promptness in reply tells its own story to those that can read between the lines. The Railway Board do not condescend to state reasons for their opinion that there is no hurry. We venture to recapitulate those already given by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce in support of the urgency of the matter. (1) The main line of the North-Western Railway between Karachi and Rohri is particularly liable to be put out of action by floods, and often has so been put out of action, notably from 9th July to 4th August this year and thrice since. These breaches in the line of communications are most injurious to commerce and would be disastrous in war. (2) The North-Western Railway is itself unable to tranship and carry on to Karachi the produce as brought in to Hyderabad by the metre-gauge lines. This is evidenced by figures supplied by the Manager of the Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway and cannot be denied. (3) Owing to the development of Karachi a site must be allocated for the metre-gauge terminus in Karachi at once, or the difficulty of finding a site will be enhanced and the cost become prohibitive. (4) The commercial community of Karachi and the managers of the metre-gauge lines which now terminate at Hyderabad 110 miles from the sea-board are alike clamouring for the extension in question. (5) There is no difficulty about the cost of the proposed extension, since private enterprise is ready to find the quarter of a million sterling required. Against these very cogent reasons why the extension should be allowed to be put in hand by private enterprise at once there is one reason why the Railway Board hang the matter up and refuse to allow the line to be built. That reason is this. The North-Western Railway has a monopoly in Sind, and the Railway Board cannot bear that that little (but profitable) monopoly should be infringed. This attitude is not entirely that of the dog in the manger. It is only what we should expect in the case of a Trust exploiting and monopolising sources of profit purely for commercial gains and dividends. It is, however, not at all the attitude we have a right to expect from a great department of Government, operating not so much for commercial gains as in the interests of the country. To the Karachi Chamber of Commerce we would suggest that there are authorities higher than the Railway Board, and that to those authorities they should address their next communication.

BRAZIL'S BATTLESHIPS.

SUCH a go-ahead person as Mr. Roosevelt must have felt the check given to his ambitions when he was unable to persuade Congress to add more than two of the four battleships which he urged should be included in the last annual estimates for naval construction. But he has however the satisfaction of seeing his views adopted as regards the deficiency of coaling stations and dockyards in the Pacific. He urged the pressing necessity for these at the time he asked for the battleships and pointed out that a navy to be efficient for defensive purposes must be an aggressive one, and, without secure bases to operate from, no sea-going aggressive action would be possible. In accepting these views Congress evidently deem it advisable to make provision for such strategic bases before proceeding further with any considerable augmentation of the navy. Oakhu as a naval base in the Pacific will go far to strengthen the sea power of the United States in the Western Hemisphere. It may be after all that what will be the two most powerful battleships afloat now being built in England to the order of the Brazilian Government are destined to join the Stars and Stripes, but it is said to be more probable that they will eventually become a powerful addition to the German North Sea fleet. In any case, the obvious conclusion must be that Brazil can have no use for two such powerful battleships.

MR. DEAKIN'S SUGGESTION.

MR. DEAKIN'S suggestion that a British battle fleet should be sent to visit in Australian waters for the purpose of carrying to the minds of our fellow-subjects in Australasia, by such an object-lesson, the "real magnitude of the British Navy," was possibly made in a thoughtless moment. For the present, at any rate, they must be content that, as in the words of the once popular song, "We've got the ships, we've got the men and got the money too." Four years ago, before the necessity of concentrating our naval forces in Home waters was recognised, Mr. Deakin's suggestion might have been carried into effect. Let us hope that the time is not far distant when this may be possible and Australians will gaze upon a British battle fleet, but in the present clouded state of the political horizon, any reduction of our sea-power in Home waters or upsetting of the strategical distribution of the Navy would be an incautious proceeding, of which no Government would be capable; it may be that Mr. Deakin forgot this fact at the time.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arcadia," with the outward mails of the 4th instant, left Aden at 9 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

THE report that the Rana Saheb of Porebander, who had been ailing for some time, has had a relapse and is in a critical condition, is incorrect.

THE Quetta Amateur Dramatic Company gave two successful performances last week, winning hearty applause in "The Shades of Night" and a variety entertainment.

A PRESS Communique states that the Secretary of State has appointed Mr. Gerald Gardner Brown to the Indian Educational Service, to fill the post of Professor of History at the Muir Central College, Allahabad.

HIS Highness the Nawab of Sachin gave a dinner party and evening entertainment on Sunday, the 13th instant, to a number of the leading gentlemen of Surat at his residence at Navsari Bhagal, Surat. The house was most tastefully decorated for the occasion and artistically illuminated. Amongst those present at the dinner were:—K. B. Meer Muzaffar Hussein Khan, K. B. Meer Buxi Saddrudeen Khan, K. S. Kari Meer Massum Ali Khan, the Nawab of Bhela and Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, Sahebzadas of the Sachin State and other leading men. The Assistant Collector Mr. Ghosal, besides Major H. Bennett and several other European gentlemen were also present at the evening party.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

Land Settlement.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN PROSPERITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, AUGUST 31.

The American fleet has been the chief topic of conversation in Australia during the last few weeks and it is likely to hold its pride of place until the last battleship fades from view after the squadron has left Albany a few weeks hence. Even then the Armada will skirt the western coast of the continent on its way to the Philippines and Japan, but unless some casualty occurs it will touch no more at a Commonwealth port. South Australia will catch but a passing glimpse of the huge vessels as they sail past our southern ports, but this State will be officially represented by most of its legislators at the celebration in Melbourne during the next eight or ten days. In order to allow members of Parliament to attend the fleet festivities in the neighbour capital without feeling any twinges of conscience the sittings of Parliament have been suspended, and for the time being states have been left almost destitute of politicians. Australia, for the time being, is "America mad," and it is at least some consolation to find that the ebullitions of popular enthusiasm which have characterised the reception and the entertainment of the fleet and its sailors, have called forth a responsive echo in the breasts of our cousins in the great Republic of the West. The eyes of the whole civilised world are upon the great white warships, and naturally their present environment is also in the full view of the nations, so that Australia is in the way of getting a magnificant advertisement. It is fortunate that the story the press representatives who are accompanying the fleet have to tell is one which redounds so completely to the credit of the Commonwealth. On every hand are signs and tokens of material prosperity, while in Sydney and in Melbourne are to be seen cities as handsome and as progressive as any the visitors are likely to look upon during the whole course of the itinerary from Hampton Roads, round America, across the Pacific and back again by the Far East, and over the Indian Ocean to Europe, and thence to the starting point. There is a natural regret that Adelaide should be left out of the circuit of the voyage, for "we are citizens of no mean city," and we are proudly conscious that we could show them a more beautiful metropolis than any other which exists in the known world. In "September the splendid," the glory of our hills and plains is something for poets to rave over. But we can still be Australian in our range of thought, and rejoice with the wider Commonwealth over the coming of the squadron, and in the reflection that the reception accorded to it has been worthy of the high reputation of the race for hospitality and good fellowship.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FINANCES.

The facts that the last financial year closed with a credit balance of £500,000 and that South Australia has reduced its indebtedness by over £1,000,000, paid out of revenue, are sufficiently reassuring. They have caused a glow of pride in the patriotic bosoms of all citizens. But a perusal of the agricultural returns just published by the Government Statists' Department gives cause for an even greater thrill of pleasure. It was possible for the Government to gather their surplus by means of right economies or by high taxation, although in neither direction was there any undue straining of the situation. The figures given in the document just referred to afford ample evidence that the excellent condition of the public finances was but an index to the all-round prosperity of the producing classes. It is announced on the unquestionable authority of the individual statements sent into the Statistical Department by farmers in all parts of South Australia, and carefully tabulated by experienced and careful officials, that on the average market rates for the season to date the total value of cereal raised is estimated at £4,010,335. That is roughly £10 per head for every man, woman, and child in the State. Added to this we have an estimated value of £1,523,488 for the hay crop, £83,666 for green forage, and £49,888 for wheaten and barley straw. That means that the farmer has gathered into his exchequer during the year about £5,600,000. The value of the breadstuff exported from the year 1850 to the end of 1907 is set down at the mammoth aggregate of £65,219,148; while last year's total was within a few thousand pounds of £3,000,000, or very nearly as much as the amount of the loan which it will be the duty of South Australia to liquidate or convert on next New Year's Day. But the enumeration of the wealth drawn from the soil is not nearly finished even with the statement of the big figures quoted. The output of orchards and vineyards is stated for the year at £668,000. Then peas and beans £17,700, root crops £86,753, market garden produce £86,181, wattle bark £50,615, and olive oil £8,477, have to be added. Live stock, wool, dairy produce and minerals have still to be accounted for, and taking one item alone the wool exported during last year was worth £2,100,000. The people on the land in South Australia have had a full year, and all other classes have benefited as a result of their good fortune. The Statists' Department has demonstrated the Story of Plenty in a very effective way, and it now remains for the Government to take steps to ensure that the whole world shall have an opportunity to see the figures.

LAND SETTLEMENT REORGANISATION.

Another of the periodical announcements that the Lands department is to be reconstructed has been made. Since Mr. Mackey has been Minister three or four schemes have been put forward, but no reform has resulted. One of these was the formation of a committee of the heads of the Forests, Agricultural, and Lands departments, so that the three departments might co-operate in the work of land settlement. Another project was to send a number of officers of the Lands department to business houses in the city in order that they might learn to do business on commercial lines. On Saturday the Premier announced that another scheme of reorganization was in course of preparation. He said he intended to bring before the Cabinet the question of transferring the work now performed by the Council of Agricultural Education to the Lands department. Peetal Island and Beveridge Island would be made available for settlement, and probably the whole of the other agricultural college endowment land would be handed over to the Lands department for the same purpose. Although the administration of agricultural education might be more closely related to the Agricultural department, he thought that that department was big enough already, and that it would be impossible to add any more to it. He understood that Mr. Mackey was considering a reorganisation of the Lands department, which would enable it to take over the work of the Agricultural Council. At present in the Lands department there were too many sub-departments and too many heads and sub-heads. One proposal under consideration was that there should be a small council of control, with the Minister as the head of it. This was first suggested in connection with the Closer Settlement Board, and was then extended to include the work of settlement in all branches of the Lands department. The idea was to bring all the sub-departments into one. One of the difficulties in the way was that some of the officers could not be removed from their present positions. This was a difficulty that applied to the reorganisation of any part of the public service. He had repeatedly stated that there were 100 men in the service who could not be bought out under £150,000, and who were not worth £5,000 a year to the State. It was impossible to alter that condition of affairs under the Public Service Act, and it was doubtful whether any Government could succeed in getting new legislation to alter it.

[*By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

ABSIDIAN BUTTONS.

Away back in the distant past, when Australia, now the oldest continent, was in the fiery energy of its youth, it blew bubbles. Vapor from its seething volcanoes passing through molten glass sent up the bubbles, and the air was filled with crystal globes, which were carried by the air currents over nearly the whole of the continent. Such translated from scientific terms into every day language is the story told by the Geological Director in the fourth part of the second volume of "Records of the Geological Survey of Victoria," in a chapter upon Absidian Buttons. A great deal of interest has attached to these "buttons" owing to the fact that they have been distributed nearly all over Western Australia, South Australia, Central Australia, the western parts of Victoria, New South Wales and Tasmania. They are of volcanic glass and have been found distributed over areas of country thousands of miles from any known volcano. They are very regular in form sometimes being in the shape of buttons and at others in the form of dumbbells. During the past 50 years their origin has been a mystery, one of the theories put forward being that they were distributed by natives, and another that they had been hurled for tremendous distances by volcanoes. The theory now put forward by Mr. Dunn is that the buttons are "blebs," a bleb being the accumulation of soapy water at the bottom of a bubble. "You can imagine," he says, "a volcano slowly puffing the gases from the interior through molten glass, and actually blowing away bubbles. The blebs would form on the bottom of the bubbles which would rise with the heated gas from the volcano, and be driven by the wind for very great distances. The volume of glass that formed the bubble would become detached and the bleb would remain." The dumbbell shapes would be accounted for by the combination of two bubbles.

LABOUR MEMBER'S FAUX-PAS.

A comparison made of the American fleet to the disparagement of the British navy was a spark which exploded spontaneously an outburst of patriotic feeling at Wagga on Thursday. The occasion was the annual smoke social of the Pastoral and Agricultural Association. Mr. P. McGarry, a Labour member of Parliament, in responding to the toast of "Our Guests" said that the visit of the United States fleet to Sydney was the most beautiful spectacle he had ever seen. The crowds were not very enthusiastic, for the reason that they were struck dumb with amazement. America had the greatest fleet of any nation, and the most up-to-date ships it was possible to have. (Interruption.) What Mr. McGarry intended to say after this was not known, for at this point, amid some excitement, Mr. Gunn, M. L. C., jumped from his chair and vehemently protested against Mr. McGarry's statement. He uttered a most emphatic protest against any one, guest or no guest, cracking up the American fleet as against the British fleet. Loud and continued cheering). The British fleet ruled the world and could defeat any three fleets in the world. (Loud cheers.) If anyone thought that the American fleet was the finest in the world, let him go and live in that country. (Cheers.) Mr. Gunn commenced to sing "Rule Britannia." Immediately the gathering became wildly enthusiastic, and the whole body, including Mr. McGarry, sang the whole of the well-known patriotic song.

MILITARY OFFICERS FOR INDIA.

Some time ago the defence authorities selected four militia officers for instructional duty in India, but it appears that they were premature in doing so. Amongst the officers chosen were Captain Tilney, of New South Wales, and Captain Russell of Queensland. They were actually on board the Mongolia in Sydney saying good-bye to their friends when a staff-officer arrived with a message that the Indian Government had expressed a desire that they should not be sent at present. It was ascertained last night that a cable message had been received from the Indian authorities asking that the officers should not leave until the official sanction of the Secretary for State for India had been signified. This is stated to be only a matter of form. In all probability both officers will be enabled to take their departure in a week or so. Meanwhile their expenses will be defrayed by the Defence Department.

A.

SIR GEORGE BARCLAY BRUCE, the well-known civil engineer, has died at his London residence, 64 Boundary Road, St. John's Wood, aged eighty-seven years. He was the son of Mr. John Bruce, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and was born in 1821. Educated as a civil engineer under Robert Stephenson, he was for some years engaged on the construction of the North-Eastern Railway, and was Resident engineer of the Royal Border Bridge at Berwick. For many years he was Chief Engineer of the Madras Railway, and he was at different times engaged in carrying out engineering works in all parts of the world. He was President of the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1887-88-89. He was head of the firm of Sir G. B. Bruce and White, Civil Engineers, of Victoria Street.

THE EUCHARISTIC PROCESSION.

MODIFIED FORM ADOPTED.

Enthusiasm on the Route.

IMPRESSIVE SCENE AT WESTMINSTER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13.

The Eucharistic Procession, in its modified form, passed off quietly.

There was some bitter and persistent booing, but it was overwhelmed by the cheers of the Catholics.

There were no serious disturbances, though the Procession was shorn of its original pomp. The crowd, which was estimated at one hundred thousand, cheered vociferously.

Cardinal Vannutelli wore his Cardinal's robes, and was preceded by the Crozier.

The Host was elevated with imposing ceremonial at Westminster Cathedral, the Papal Legate bearing the Host under a canopy of gold and white silk.

The gathering presented a diversity of clerical attire and Papal uniforms, never before seen in London.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

At the conclusion of the ceremonial, in the Westminster Cathedral yesterday, Cardinal Vannutelli appeared on the balcony, where an altar had been erected, flanked by the Papal flag and Union Jack.

In elevating the Host, the Cardinal gave his benediction to the thousands who were unable to enter. A wild outburst of cheering followed, and the scene in the gathering dusk was a most impressive one.

LATER.

A communication, believed to be inspired by the Vatican is published in Rome, which while regretting the modification of the Eucharist procession, appreciates the liberty and respect surrounding the Congress which remains and glorious Souvenir of British liberty and hospitality.

GERMANY AND BRITAIN.

Prince von Bulow Interviewed.

GERMANOPHOBE'S MORBID EXCITABILITY.

LONG WAIT FOR SIGNS OF FRIENDLINESS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

The "Standard" publishes a five-column interview between Mr. Sydney Whitman and Prince von Bulow, with reference to an article on the German Peril in the July number of the "Quarterly Review."

Prince von Bulow denounced the writers of such stuff as insane, and said he trusted that Englishmen's political genius and commonsense would rectify the morbid excitability which had recently been displayed. He earnestly repudiated any aggressive policy, and ridiculed the assertions that Great Britain would soon only have a slight naval superiority. Nobody in Germany, Prince von Bulow declared, dreamed of a quarrel with England, which would irreparably injure both.

Mr. Whitman adds that there is good reason to believe that Germany will shortly prove that she harbours no warlike intentions, especially against Great Britain, but that she is bent on conciliation all round. This demonstration will take practical effect on the completion of the present naval programme in 1913.

CHOLERA IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Death-Roll Increasing.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

Already 337 cases of cholera and 86 deaths have occurred in St. Petersburg.

ACCIDENT TO LORD CURZON.

Severe Effects of a Motor Collision.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

Lord Curzon was injured in a motor collision at Sunningdale yesterday. His Lordship sustained a cut on his forehead and was severely shaken.

LATER.

Lord Curzon is progressing satisfactorily.

THE DANISH MINISTRY.

Result of M. Alberti's Offence.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13

The Danish Cabinet has resigned.

The resignation is believed to be due to public hostility, arising from the case of the ex-Minister, M. Alberti, who is charged with defalcations during office.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPTEMBER 14.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arcadia" left here for Bombay with the English mails of the 4th inst. at 9 p. m. yesterday. The same Company's s. s. "Mooltan" left here for Colombo and Australia at 10 p. m. yesterday.

THE visit to Anticosti Island, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, of an American party, accompanied by the agent of M. Menier, the owner, has given rise to a rumour that a big syndicate has made a proposal to purchase the island from M. Menier, who is apparently anxious to sell it.

RECENT FIGHTING AT TABRIZ.

Royalists' severe Reverse.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

A telegram to the "Times" from Tabriz states that Friday's fighting resulted in a severe reverse to the Royalists. Sata Khan admits sixty losses

NEWCASTLE ELECTION.

No Labourite Candidate.

SOCIALISTS DESIRE TO CONTEST.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

The Labourites refuse to run a candidate for the Newcastle division, but the Socialists are anxious to contest the election.

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

Bishop Welldon's Appeal.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

A letter is published from Bishop Welldon in which he refers to the smallness of the issue in the cotton dispute and warmly appeals for the display of commonsense, humanity and a spirit of mutual conciliation to avert the misery to millions which would result from a cotton war.

He suggests arbitration if the parties are unable to agree.

MULAI HAFID.

Demand for Recognitions.

GERMAN SUPPORT.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

Mulai Hafid has written to the Powers accepting the engagements of his predecessor and demanding recognition.

The correspondent of the "Standard" at the Tangier telegraphs that Dr. Vassel, the German Consul, has officially visited Mulai Hafid at Fez. He heartily welcomed the new Sultan and assured him of Germany's support of his claim to recognition.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

Bomb Conspiracy Case.

ACCUSED COMMITTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 14.

Mr. Birley, Joint Magistrate of Alipore, today committed the following accused, forming the second batch in the bomb conspiracy case, for trial, to the Sessions, on charges under Sections 121, 121A and 123, Indian Penal Code, viz., Derabrata Bose, Indranath Nandi, Bejoy Chunder Bhat, Tacharjee Balkrishna, Hari Kane, Probash Chunder Dey, Nillikessur Roy Moulik and Charoo Chunder Roy.

One accused, Jotindranath Banerjee, was discharged, as there was no connection proved against him with the Anarchists since 1906.

In regard to the objection raised on behalf of Charoo Chunder Roy, Mr. Birley said that as a judicial officer he was not bound by the extradition treaty of England and France, but he had written to Governmen on the subject and would let the accused know the reply.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

The Karur Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COIMBATORE, SEPTEMBER 14.

This morning Mr. Krishnasami Sarma was brought from the Central Jail before Mr. Broadfoot, Sessions Judge, to hear judgment in his case known as the Karur Sedition case.

His Honour convicted accused under sections 124A, 153A, and 505, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to five years' transportation under section 124A. He was not sentenced under the other sections.

DEATH OF GUARD HOOLIHAN.

Driver of Train Suspected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 14.

In connection with the case in which Guard Hoolihan was found dead in his brake van, with a fractured skull, the driver of the train, named Watson, has been arrested on the confession of fireman Campbell, and has been lodged in the Buxar Jail, pending trial.

BALL AT POONA.

A Brilliant Function.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 14.

The Club of Western India Ball came off tonight when H. E. the Governor and all Poona society were present, which included a great many visitors from Bombay and different parts of India. It was a brilliant function, over four hundred being present.

The Northampton's band supplied the music.

The entire supper, was imported straight from Savoy's in London. H. E. the Governor took in Mrs. Selby, the Hon'ble Mr. Selby Lady Lock-Elliot, General Sir Lock Elliot Mrs. Lamb, the Hon'ble Mr. Lamb, Mrs. Alderson, General Alderson Mrs. McCleghry, General Sloggett Miss Clarke, and Mr. Morrison Mrs. Brunker to the main table.

SOUTH INDIAN INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

Madras Governor's Speech.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, SEPTEMBER 14.

Sir Arthur Lawley to-day, at Ootacamund, opened the Industrial Conference in a long and elaborate address, in the course of which he said :—

Gentlemen,—I feel some hesitancy in addressing you at any great length this morning. I will endeavour to confine myself to a definition of the

OBJECTS OF THE CONFERENCE.

To point out some of the difficulties (as they occur to me) in the attainment of those objects, and to indicate some of the principles, which I think we should bear in mind in our attempts to formulate a policy of industrial development and technical education. In tackling questions of such magnitude as these, a man should have an intimate knowledge of the conditions of the country and its peoples and a familiar acquaintance with the evolution of trade and commerce, and the history of the growth or decline of the various arts and crafts and industries. To none of these can I lay claim, whereas when I look round the table I see many gentlemen of profound knowledge and wide experience of all these matters. To them I look for guidance and help in the solution of the difficult problems, which present themselves in connection with the two questions which I have mentioned as the subjects for our discussions. I thought at one time that it might be possible to confine our deliberations to the former question only, but it seems to me that you can advance no distance at all along the path of investigation in the matter of industrialism, without being compelled to take into consideration the educational factor. Therefore, though I fear its inclusion means a large addition to your labours, yet I believe that each one here would have regarded the exclusion of this subject with regret, seeing of what importance it may be to future generations.

A REPRESENTATIVE GATHERING.

We have gathered here, this morning, those who are responsible for the conduct of Government in this Presidency. We have some of the most eminent representatives of the educated classes and leaders of political thought among Indians. We have those who are at the head of the mercantile community and represent the trade and commerce of Madras. We have directors of industrial enterprises, some of which are business concerns pure and simple, and others again business concerns which are run, not so much for profit, as for the instruction of the natives of the country, and which serve a dual purpose in that, while they are developing the resources and increasing the wealth of the country, they are at the same time indicating the doctrines of self-help and self-improvement. Then again, we have those who are either actively engaged or interested in the work of education. Finally, we have some distinguished exponents of engineering science, who are engaged even now on great engineering works from Bangalore. Dr. Traves has been good enough to come, that he may give us valuable help by way of advice, which his experience in educational matters enables him to place at our disposal. We have also visitors from Ceylon and from Baroda, so that I think it may be said, that the Conference is as representative, as a Conference of this size can well be. To one and all it is my pleasant task to extend a very cordial welcome and the assurance that the Government of Madras appreciate most highly the readiness with which the non-official members of the Conference have come forward to help us in what presents itself to me as an exceedingly difficult task.

INDUSTRIALISM IN INDIA.

I refuse, however, to be daunted by any consideration of the difficulties of the task, seeing that the ultimate object of the Conference (an object which we all have at heart), is the betterment of India. I cannot help hoping that it may be possible for Government to so encourage and foster industrialism in India, as to increase the material prosperity and achieve the social amelioration of her people to a considerable degree. It is to consider such a possibility that this Conference has been summoned, and here it may be convenient, if I explain the procedure which I propose to adopt, so that we may get through the business before us thoroughly and expeditiously. Time is a volatile essence, valuable to officials and non-officials alike, and it is desirable that we should be as economical therein as possible. Notes have therefore been prepared and sent beforehand to each member. One of these notes shows briefly the existing conditions in the matter of technical education and the various arts, crafts, industries and manufactures.

THE ECONOMIC CONDITION.

I think that the time for summoning such a Conference as this, is opportune, in view of the existing economic and political conditions of the country. I do not propose to enter upon a field so wide and so full of controversy as a review of the economics and politics of India just now, but there are one or two main facts, which I think it is well that we should not lose sight of. In the last 50 years, the population of India,—I speak in round numbers—has practically doubled; the revenue has practically trebled; the volume of trade has increased enormously, and is increasing year by year. There has also been a considerable increase in the general prosperity of India. These facts, I think, cannot be gainsaid; at the same time, there has been a very great rise in the prices of food-stuffs of the country which has pressed heavily on the labouring classes, inasmuch as they have not enjoyed a corresponding rise in wages. I do not propose to analyse the various causes to which this rise in prices may be attributed, but one factor is undoubtedly, the great increase in the number of the population. That increase still goes on ever more rapidly, and as it continues it must tend to produce a still higher rise in prices. At the same time, the area available for the expansion of the cultivation of food crops is restricted, and I am myself doubtful whether there is any considerable amount of land now uncultivated, which could be utilised for the purpose of increasing the supply of food-stuffs. There is another undoubted cause for this rise in the prices of food-stuffs, and that is, the tendency of cultivators to raise non-food crops, e.g., cotton, jute and oil seeds, on account of the larger profit obtainable thereby.

OBLIGATION OF GOVERNMENT.

Now, it seems to me that Government is bound to consider in what way, if any, this very serious state of affairs may be remedied. Possible remedies may be found, (1) by increasing the productivity of the soil and (2) by opening up new fields of industry. To the former end, i.e., to increase the productivity of the soil, we must rely upon the application of scientific methods and the adoption of modern ideas; but before either the one or the other can be introduced, a long period of experiment and research is necessary, and even then, if the results are satisfactory, the conservative prejudices of the ryot have to be overcome. The time is opportune, moreover, because of the "Swadeshi" spirit of the hour, and by this I mean the true "Swadeshi" which inspires the patriot to work for progress, prosperity and peace, and not the political "pseudo-swadeshi," (the evil genius of India), which inspires the demagogue to work for class-hatred, lawlessness and sedition.

To my thinking "Swadeshi" is the dawning of a great idea, of the process of which a description may be found in the words of the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose, who says: 'It is becoming more and more apparent that the realisation of our political ideals is to a great extent not wholly dependent upon our progress as a nation in the paths of useful knowledge, industry and commerce and upon our powers of co-operation, combination and organization.' If—as I think we may—we accept this observation as a sound statement of what the aims of "Swadeshi" should be, it behoves us to consider how the lines are to be laid down, whereon India is to progress, so as to achieve pre-eminence in "Industrialism," to use a single comprehensive word. Government may, perhaps, do something in the way of developing industries and bringing within the reach of the rising generation education of a practical kind, by which I mean education pertaining to the practice of an art or science; but whatever Government may attempt, it is hopeless to look for success, unless the men of this country are willing to use their capital individually or collectively, and to insist on their sons acquiring skill in business, technique and management, as Mr. Cumming has pointed out, in his recent report on the Industries of Bengal. Enthusiasm is a wholly admirable quality, but without money and business methods, it is a tale told by an idiot full of sound and fury, signifying nothing.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

In regard to the development of industries, I should like to make one or two preliminary remarks. We must, I think, make up our minds that the process will inevitably be slow, inasmuch as considerable obstacles exist to anything like rapidity in development. Without educated guidance, the successful organisation of labour is impossible. In this country you have a very decided disinclination, on the part of the educated classes, to anything like manual labour. Then again, you have, as another obstacle, the strong disinclination on the part of the Indian capitalists to invest money in industrial enterpises. It may be that money seems to be more easily made by an agency in imported goods, or zamindari, or by money-lending than by manufacture. Anyhow, the fact remains, that men of wealth have not shown any disposition to risk money for industrial purposes. It must not be forgotten that though you may have at hand the new material and good market, and though you may have at your command a capable and scientific management, yet without capital you are nothing worth. Now, without going into the relative characteristics of Western and Eastern workmen, how far can we hope to find men and the type, I wont say of Watt and his co-geniuses, for they were veritable giants, but of the thousands of keen, pushful and ambitious workmen of Lancashire and elsewhere, who have in turn been responsible for the initiation of industrial enterprises, which have often been dependent for their success on the particular inherent skill, as well as the organizing capacity of the founder. I have no wish to detract from the good qualities of the Indian workman. It is, I think, universally acknowledged that the craftsmanship of the Indian, his manual dexterity, his delicacy of touch and his capacity to follow accurately the lines of other men's work is unsurpassed; but in initiative and originality, in self-help and self-reliance and in mental character generally he is, I fear, deficient, and if the development of manufacturing industries is to be in this country what it chiefly was in England, viz., a process of workmen rising to be employers, then, if one may judge by the experiences recorded by British employers of labour, either we have to look for a sudden and phenomenal change in the character of the Indian workman, or we have to make up our minds to the exercise of infinite patience in working out our industrial salvation. True, a perusal of Mr. Cumming's report, to which I have already alluded, and a realisation of the vast amount of industrial work, which is now being carried on in Bengal, might give grounds for argument, that the rule prevailing in England is not necessarily applicable to India; but it would appear that, with the exception of one or two concerns, which are entirely financed by Indian capital and managed by Indian brains, all the great enterprises on the banks of the Hooghli were started by European supervision and according to European methods." Mr. Cumming, in his report, adopts a classification of industries, which appears to be a convenient arrangement, and which I think we may also adopt for the purposes of this conference.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

Speaking of industries, Sir Arthur said:

"Among the papers submitted to the members of the Conference the one marked No. 4 recites briefly the conditions of the various industries in this Presidency. Of the industries falling under class (1) and (2), viz., factory, and mining Industries, there are none which have attained to anything like large dimensions in Madras, and we have no such great Government factories as exist in Bengal, which employ a vast number of hands and expend vast sums in wages. Of factories those which deal with aluminium, cement, jute, leather, sugar and tobacco none have assumed large proportions, and they all owe their existence, almost entirely, to European initiative, European capital and European control. There is only one industry which is being carried on as an experiment by Government, and that is being conducted with the object of introducing the chrome-tanning process. Whether this policy should be adopted with regard to other industries is one of the most important matters to which you will be asked to give your consideration. We have so few indigenous enterprises in the way, I mean of factory industries in this Presidency, that the Government need not, I think, be deterred by the fear of competing with private enterprise." The statistics relating to industries connected with cotton are worthy of study and thought. The figures presented to us comparing the state of the cotton industry to-day with that of a hundred years ago are somewhat dispiriting; yet I think we may glean some satisfaction from a contemplation of the facts that the area devoted to cotton cultivation is steadily increasing and that the number of spindles and the outturn of cloth from the mills is also on the increase. The Conference need not, I think, be asked to devote much, if any, time to the consideration of the possibilities of developing the mining industry of this Presidency. It may be generally said, I think, that the mineral wealth of this country and therefore the mining potentialities are from our present knowledge by no means considerable, though it may be that a possible field for indigenous enterprise is lying fallow only because it has never been thoroughly prospected. Taking the next classes, (3) handicrafts, by which I mean weaving, pottery, carpentry, leather manufacture and iron manufacture, and (4) industrial arts, which together comprise the principal indigenous industries of this Presidency, it is sad to realise how rapidly in respect of both of them commercial depression and artistic degradation have gone one from decade to decade. It is shocking to think what havoc chap European goods, bad European patterns and vile European taste, unspiritual gods and miscreators have wrought among the arts and industries of this Presidency. Of textile industries the only one which, I think, has not withered under the blighting wind of European competition is the reed mat industry.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Speaking of technical education, Sir Arthur said:

And now I will, with your permission, address myself to the question of technical education, which I regard as an integral part of industrial development. It is a question of universal interest, though I need hardly remind you that it has only come into prominence during the last forty (I might almost say twenty) years. In India there has been much talk on the subject, but not much in the way of performance; it has been a case of much cry and little wool. The term technical is an elastic one: it covers all trades, industries and crafts, from the construction of an aeroplane to the keeping of bees, and from building a Taj Mahal to the baking of a chupathy; and so technical instruction and technical schools are vague terms not always very clearly understood, and perhaps on that account treated with a reverence which is often accorded to the mysterious and unknown. May I say here that by technical instruction I mean a special training for imparting skill through aknowledged principles in any handicraft, industry or profession as distinct from industrial instruction mainly in the workshops or in the mill, which consists in perfecting the pupil the practice of the manipulations and operations of skilled workmen in particular trades without waiting on the attainment by the pupil to an advanced standard of general education. Quite distinct again is manual instruction, by which I mean the training of the hand and eye, and which is in my opinion a necessary part of any liberal education. It is not industrial instruction; it is merely the training of the hand and the eye, which should be a part of the curriculum in every school. The difficulty unfortunately is to find qualified teachers even in the simple matter of manual instruction, which must, of course, include drawing. From what I have seen of the work in some of the schools which I have visited here there is room in this particular for enormous improvement. In not a few the free-hand drawing has bordered on the grotesque. We may however leave manual instruction alone for the moment.

Sir Arthur concluded by saying:

I do not venture to do more than to show by these remarks the general directions in which I think we should move and at the same time to point out to you the obstacles by which our progress is likely to be arrested. I have read with great interest the notes which some members have been good enough to prepare for the purposes of this Conference. The suggestions which they contain are many and various, and it is not indeed because I fail to realise their value that I have not taken them up in detail and dealt with them now, but only because I wish neither to take up your time unnecessarily nor to anticipate the work of the sub-committees, who will, I hope, be able to submit to us some practical suggestion for the spread of technical education. But however admirable may be the schemes which we devise, do not let us forget that there is a consideration inseparable from all schemes of this nature, and that is the question of ways and means.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS

The coffers of Govern ment are not inexhaustible. It seems not improbable that the amount now annually expended upon ordinary elementary education will in the near future be very considerably increased, and I do not think that we can fairly ask that in the education budget the amount to be expended on ordinary education may be reduced in order to enable us to make experiments in the direction of industrial and technical education. In America vast sums of money have been given by private individuals for technical schools of very various kinds. Perhaps it is not too much to hope that this most praiseworthy custom may become the fashion here also, for after all does not the fact emerge that no great advancement can be made either in industrialism or in technical education unless the men of this country are prepared to come forward and give their brains and their time and their energy and their money for, firstly, the initiation and then the carrying out of schemes of indnstrial enterprise and at the same time of building up around those enterprises allied educational institutions, the factory and the school being the one complement of the other.

SWADESHISM.

Government may do something to advance the economic movement known as swadeshism, and to promote the growth of industrialism in India. The summoning of this Conference indicates, I hope, a recognition on our part of the obligations of Government in this respect and a desire that these obligations should be fulfilled; but it is only among Indians themselves that any real improvement in the economic condition can be effected if India is to take her place as an industrial nation, strong in the strength which industrialism and all that it betokens brings She must demand of her sons (and especially of those in the higher ranks of society) great sacrifices, the uprooting of prejudices long cherished, the demolition of barriers which caste and custom have set up, the manifestation of courage and patience in resolutely striving to achieve not by the eloquence of pen or tongue, but by the sweat of the brow and the labour of the hand. She must ask from them the sacrifice and subordination of self, and when she has taught them the dignity of labour she must develop in them the capacity for combination and organization. She must insist on the maintenance of a high standard of commercial integrity; she must compel the introduction of scientific reform to all phases of life. The way will be long and the road rough, but the goal is worth the winning. It is my earnest desire that the deliberations of this Conference may result in the formulation of some practical scheme whereby it may be possible for the Government and the peoples of this land to advance hand-in-hand towards the attainment of that ideal which, as I have already said, we all have at heart, and that is the betterment of India.

On the conclusion of the Governor's speech the meeting adjourned, it having been decided that the best and most expeditious procedure was for various subjects to be considered by sub-commitees.

The first sub-committee meet this afternoon.

THE PARSI FESTIVAL OF THE SOUTH WIND.

TO-DAY on the third day after their New Year's Day the Parsis hold a solemn and important festival which well illustrates an ancient custom of theirs as well as their wide departure from it in modern. To-day's festival is held in honour of Rapithwan or the genius that presides over the South Wind, and is essentially a season festival. In Iran their ancient home the south wind began to blow at the time of the beginning of the new year of the Parsis, which, it is well known, fell on the 21st of March in former days. The new year began with spring and also coincided with the advent of salubrious breezes blowing from the South; and to-day's festival of Rapithwan was properly celebrated in March in those days. But in course of time when the Parsis were sunk in ignorance during the days succeeding the downfall of their religion and their consequent flight to India, they did not keep up their strict solar reckoning which requires intercalation, and went wrong by going forward twenty-five days in every century. Hence they now commence their new year in autumn instead of spring and in September instead of March. This would not have mattered much with regard to their festivals had these been not connected with the seasons. But most of their festivals have reference to the seasons which they celebrate; and the year having come to be commenced in the wrong season, the other festivals do not fall at their proper seasons with which they have originally a connection. This is most flagrant in the case of to-day's festival which lays bare the absurdity of their mistaken reckoning most palpably. To-day is not the commencement of the blowing of the South wind by any means; rather the North and the East winds will soon begin their unpleasant and powerful blow. The Parsis have a special short prayer for to-day's festival which they recite on this occasion, and it contains among others the following passage having reference to the season of the blow of the salubrious South wind: "As the wind from the southern quarter, answers Ahurmazd to a question of Zoroaster, causes the entire material world to advance and to increase and as it will bless it, rejoice it, and cause it to progress, such a reward does a man receive who recites this prayer of Rapithwan, etc." Now this is entirely inappropriate for the present season which is notorious as the most unhealthy one in India. October is the worst month of the year; what with its moist heat and malaria, our vital statistics show it to be a very unhealthy as well as unpleasant month. Yet the Parsis behave in their willful ignorance as if they were at the threshold of spring the most pleasant and healthy season of the year, and invoke the genius that presides over it according to their religion. Nor is this the only absurdity into which their refusal to correct their acknowledged mistaken reckoning has landed them. They divide their day which commences at dawn into five 'gahs' or parts. Of these parts the second which lasts from midday to 3 p. m. is dropped during the last four months of their year, which coincided with winter in former days when their reckoning was correct. This second gah or Rapithwan gah commenced again with their new year and lasted through the eight months of spring and summer. All devout Parsis are enjoined to offer up short prayers during each of these gahs. During the winter months there does not blow the salubrious South wind, and the unhealthy North wind prevails; therefore the Parsis of old did not offer up the prayer to this South wind or Rapithwan during those months. But at the present day the Rapithwan gah commences just when it should not commence and lasts through the months of winter when there is no South wind blowing. Some Parsis have seen the glaring absurdity of all this, and have altered their reckoning and made their year correspond again with the true natural year of the seasons. With them to-day's festival of Rapithwan falls on its proper day on the 23rd March. The praises of Rapithwan the angel presiding over the South wind, in the Parsi prayers specially dedicated to him, remind one of Shakespeare's eulogy in the Twelfth Night in which he speaks of "the sweet South that breathes upon a bank of violets, stealing and giving odour": and also of Keats who sings of "the warm South." In Persia the original home of the Parsi religion, the South wind was specially gratifying, the more so by contrast with the North wind which was particularly harmful as it blows from the deserts of cold and bleak Tartary, wafting with it sickness and death in its course everywhere.

THE GAEKWAR'S HEIR.

Death at Baroda.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, SEPTEMBER 14.

It is with deep regret that I announce the death of Prince Fatehsingrao, which sad event occurred at 9 a.m. to-day.

His sad demise has cast a great gloom all over Baroda and universal sympathy is felt for His Highness the Gaekwar and the deceased Prince's family.

Preparations are being made for the cremation ceremony, which will be carried out with full honours.

The Prince, who was twenty-six years of age, leaves a widow and an infant son.

M. ARCHIMBAUD, the young French Deputy, who proposed the reduction of his colleagues' annual salaries, and who had to leave Parliament to do his military service, finished his term with the colours lately and suddenly received a further call to serve seventeen days more at a depot a good many miles away. When he arrived there he found that the summons was a practical joke.

THE GULBARGA COLLISION.

Magisterial Enquiry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPTEMBER 14.

Regarding the collision on the 5th August on the G. I. P. Railway between two goods trains running from Gulbarga and Savalji respectively, whereby the driver and the fireman of the latter train were killed, the assistant station-master Veerraswamy Chetty, Gulbarga, the probationary signaller Krishna Iyengar, and Guard Thompson, of the Gulbarga train, were placed before Captain Shakespear, Magistrate for Railways, at Wadi, on 11th instant, and following days.

Mr. Crawford, Superintendent, His Highness the Nizam's Railway Police, prosecuted. Mr. Kearsey, Travelling Secretary, Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, was present to instruct counsel for the defence.

The assistant station-master is charged under section 101, Railway Act, 1890, with endangering human life and with disobedience of the working of the time-table and general rules. The signaller is charged also under section 101, Railway Act, with endangering human life and disobeying the rules of the block system for a single railway line, in that he used the block when not a fully qualified signaller. Guard Thompson was charged under section 101, Railway Act, for disobeying rule 92 of the general rules and rule 15 of the block system for a single line of railway. All the accused pleaded "not guilty."

Mr. Brown, District Traffic Inspector at Shahabad, said that the station-master was responsible for the proper performance of his duties at his station, a compliance with the working of the time-table, the general rules and the working of the block system.

Cross-examined by Mr. Krishna Iyengar, witness said he had nothing to do with the signalling department.

Mr. King, Inspector of Railway Telegraphs, described the working of the block instruments and stated that only qualified signallers were allowed to work them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Arasuntha Iyengar on behalf of the signaller, he said the accused was not permitted by the rules to work the block instrument, as he was only a probationer.

In the case of the guard, the assistant station-master said that the guard came into the office at Gulbarga and asked for the removal of the block for his train to Savalji. Block was given and the "line clear" ticket was signed by him. The block instrument was worked under the witness' direction, by the signaller, who was thought by him to be qualified.

Cross-examined by Mr. Battenburg, he said that Guard Thompson came into the telegraph office and requested the "line clear" to Savalji and the removal of the block. The witness told the signaller to remove the block accordingly, while he went to the points.

Guard Bauldray of the Savalji train said that he came into collision three miles out of Savalji. The station-master when asked said that he received no intimation from Gulbarga that another train was on the section. Had he known such was the case, he would have obstructed the line at once.

The next hearing against the station-master and the signaller will be at Hyderabad on the 2nd October and the Guard on the 3rd October.

AMUSEMENTS IN RANGOON.

Licensed of Public Places.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 14.

Rules have been framed under the Burma Towns Act Amendment Act to regulate the licensing of billiard saloons, bagatelle boards, ring-throwing establishments, and other places of public resort or any form of game of amusement declared to be within the provisions of the Act. The rules are published in the "Burma Gazette."

The object of the Act and the Rules is to enable Deputy Commissioners to control the establishment and management of billiard saloons and similar places of public resort in towns. There has until now been no means of limiting the number of such places or of preventing their establishment in unsuitable localities. At present in many cases they afford facilities for gambling and drinking, and become the common resort of persons of bad characters. The Deputy Commissioner will in future have full power to regulate these places. It will be observed that billiard rooms attached to hotels will have to be licensed. But no fee will be charged for licenses in such cases. At the same time the Lieutenant-Governor desires that it should be borne in mind that the legitimate amusements of the people must not be interfered with, and that there is no intention of preventing the establishment of well-conducted places of public entertainment and recreation. His Honor relies on Deputy Commissioners to exercise the powers now conferred on them with discretion. The power of delegating authority to grant licenses under section 11A (1) of the Burma Towns Act, 1907, as now amended, should be used with discretion and the Deputy Commissioners should reserve the right of control. Ordinarily the power to grant licenses should not be delegated to any one except the District Superintendent of Police or Sub-Divisional officer. In Rangoon, the powers conferred by the Act on the Deputy Commissioner will be exercised by the Commissioner of Police.

H. M. THE AMIR.

Rumoured Visit to Kandahar.

QUETTA, SEPTEMBER 14.

Several Punjabi Indian newspapers have announced the impending visit to Kandahar of his Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan.

However, nothing is known of this visit in Kandahar itself, nor has the Governor so far made any preparations for such an event.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE SEVENOAKS TRAGEDY.

Sensational Incident.

A MYSTERIOUS VISITOR.

London, August 29.

A sensational incident which it is thought may have some bearing on the murder of Mrs. Luard at Sevenoaks has been reported to the police.

A strange visitor last week put up at a hotel at Sevenoaks, stating that he would probably stay a fortnight. On Monday last he was unable to pay his bill, but stated that he expected a remittance any minute. He went out on business and returned at 4 o'clock in the afternoon in a very excited condition. He explained his agitation when paying his bill on Tuesday, saying that instead of proceeding to a neighbouring village as had been his intention, he had been compelled on Monday to cycle to London, a distance of 22 miles.

Chief-Inspector Scott, of Scotland Yard, was stopping at the same hotel on Wednesday. The stranger, who showed great agitation on noticing the Inspector, at once paid his bill and left, remarking to the landlord: "This man seems to be a detective. He is watching me."

Mrs. Luard was murdered at a quarter-past 3 in the afternoon.

Disastrous Cloud-Burst.

FIFTEEN FATALITIES.

A cloud-burst which has taken place at Folsom, in Mexico, resulted in 15 drowning fatalities.

A Plucky Deed.

EXCITING INCIDENT AT OYSTER BAY.

Mr. Kermit Roosevelt (second son of the President), has become the hero of the day by reason of the intrepidity he displayed in stopping a pair of runaway horses at Oyster Bay in Long Island.

The New York correspondent of the "Times" states that the two horses, which became panic-stricken, were pursued on horseback by Mr. Roosevelt for a distance of a mile. He was successful in bringing them to a standstill by seizing the reins, almost unhorsing himself in the act.

The horses were harnessed to a carriage containing a man, a woman, and two children. Mr. Roosevelt departed without revealing his identity to the grateful occupants of the vehicle.

A Flooded City.

30,000 PEOPLE HOMELESS.

The flooding of the city of Augusta, in Georgia, U.S.A., caused by a canal bursting its banks, is occasioning wide distress. The canal which is eight miles long and 150 feet wide, was constructed to supply water both for domestic use and for the cotton and other mills.

Twenty thousand people have been rendered homeless by the floods which covered the city to a depth of from six to twelve feet. Large number of them are camped during the night under the trees.

The damage to property is estimated at £500,000 sterling. The floods are now subsiding.

Later reports make the mortality list at Augusta much heavier than was at first reported. So far twenty bodies have been recovered from the floods. The captain of a steamer plying on the Savannah River states that he saw twenty-five corpses floating on the river, mostly those of negroes.

Japan.

TOKIO EXHIBITION POSTPONED.

The proposed international exhibition at Tokio has been postponed until the jubilee of the Mikado's accession in 1917.

Victoria.

MR. BEN TILLETT'S ASPERSIONS.

Despite Sir Thomas Bent's denial, Mr. Ben Tillett persists in reiterating his assertions that distress on account of unemployment is acute in Melbourne. Several correspondents have written to the Press contradicting Tillett's statements.

[On the 13th August Sir Thomas Bent received from Mr. Tavernet, the Agent-General for Victoria in London, the following cable message regarding statements made by Mr. Ben Tillett, who recently delivered a series of socialistic lectures in Victoria: —"Ben Tillett states in letter published bythe 'Daily Mail' to-day that thousands of men in Melbourne are receiving less than £1 per week: that thousands of men are out of work: that sweating exists inspite of wages boards: that over 100,000 persons are in actual want: and that the conditions in Victoria are so serious that the Government refuses to make investigation." Mr. Swinburne, on behalf of the Premier, forwarded the following cable message to Mr. Tavernier:—"The statements mentioned by 'Daily Mail' are proved by the actual records and experience of the Government Labour Bureau to be the wildest exaggerations. They can only be based on the misrepresentations of agitators and persons interested in preventing immigration here. Great difficulty is experienced in engaging men at £1 per week, plus board and lodging, about the lowest rate offered for unskilled labour. The usual wage under special boards for labouring work is about £1 16s. a week of 48 hours. There is absolutely no sweating in trades under wages boards. There are 1,300 men now registered for the metropolis at the Labour Bureau. Constant experience shows that only about half the number of men registered are really available for work when wanted. The unemployed consist almost entirely of unskilled men, the great proportion of whom are weak and inefficient. Four months ago the Premier called for a list of men in want through not being employed, and after the lapse of a week the persons responsible for the statement that there were men in want could produce the names of only 30 men. On investigation most of these men denied being in want. The Premier announced at the beginning of the winter that men in want could apply for assistance from the charities grant at the Treasury. So far only about 200 have applied and the majority have proved undeserving."]

LORD KITCHENER leaves Simla to-day on a short trip to Chakrata.

THE Annual Meeting of the Madras Volunteers Guards, opened on the 14th instant, at the San Thome Ranges.

A SHANGHAI Exchange has the following:—"Viceroy Hailiang has memorialised that, owing to the difficulties of raising funds for building a railway between Szechuan and Yunnan, through Tengyueh, five taels per ship of tribute rice be raised to obtain 1,000,000 taels per year, for ten years, to get the funds. An Imperial rescript has ordered the Board of Communication to take note."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

The following arrivals and departures are published:—

NORTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Capt. J. W. Alston, Royal Irish Rifles, s.s. "Assaye," 11th September; Major F. J. Duncan, Royal Scots, s.s. "Assaye," 11th September: Capt. F. W. Mackenzie, Royal Field Artillery, s.s. "Assaye," 11th September; Lieuts. R. Sanderson, Royal Horse Artillery, s.s. "Assaye," 11th September; Ralph Jackson, 3rd Queen's Own Gurkhas, s.s "Assaye," 11th September; Geoffrey Smith, Royal Field Artillery, s.s. "Assaye," 11th September; H. F. Burke, 30th Mountain Battery, s.s. "Assaye," 11th September, and G. H. MacGaw, 17th Lancers, s.s. "Caledonia," 7th August.

Departures.—Capt. R. W. H. Middlemass, S. and T. Corps, s.s. "Caledonia," 12th September; Lieuts. R. G. Beatty, Army Remount Dept., s.s. "Caledonia," 12th September; W. A. Farquhar, Royal Scots Fusiliers, s.s. "Caledonia," 12th September; and Capt. A. M. Wilson, I.M.S., s.s. "Caledonia," 12th September.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Lieut. A. P. Harrison, 116th Mahrattas, s.s. "Arcadia," 4th September; Capts. A. Mellor, Royal Field Artillery, s.s. "Assaye," 11th September; and R. B. B. Foster, I.M.S., s.s. "Assaye," 11th September.

Departures.—Captains Sir Elphinstone-Dalrymple, 117th Mahrattas, s.s. "Colaba," 8th September; W. M. Turner, Royal Garrison Artillery, s.s. "Caledonia," 12th September; and W. H. Evans, Royal Engineers, s.s. "Caledonia," 12th September.

DEPARTURES, SEPTEMBER 14.—Lieut. Farquhar, Royal Scots Fus., to England.
Capt. Wilson, I.M.S., to England.
Capt. Evans, R.E., to England.

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. "HARDINGE."

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer "Hardinge," Commander M. W. Farewell, R.I.M., sailed yesterday for Rangoon with the 70th Company R. G. A., consisting of 4 Officers, 128 non-commissioned Officers and men, 7 women, and 10 children. The following are the names of the Officers:—Major A. F. Pullen, Lieut. E. C. Griffin, Lieut. R. S. Abbott, and Lieut. P. T. Blandford.

BENE-ISRAEL SOCIETY.

The fifty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Bene-Israel Benevolent Society was held yesterday in the Jewish New Synagogue at Khadak, Mr. Moses Daniel, Vice-President of the Society, presiding.

Mr. Solomon Abraham read the report, which, among other things, stated that the income of the Society for the last year from donations was Rs. 307-12-0, from subscriptions Rs. 649-14-3 and from the interest on the Promissory notes, Rs. 130-10-0, amounting in all to Rs. 1,088-5-0. The expenditure came to Rs. 1,188-11-0, which exceeded the income by Rs. 100-6-0, and was met by drawing on the balance of last year. In the balance of last year, viz. Rs. 222-14-0, was included a sum of Rs. 200 drawn from the Asylum Fund, a part of which was absorbed in the year under report. If the Committee be thus obliged every year to withdraw so much money from the Reserve Fund, which was assigned for poor wards of the community, the most urgently required Asylum would never be erected. The Society therefore, trusted that those who lived in Bombay and other large towns, and were able to help, would be induced to act liberally in this matter. Among the donors for the last year was His Excellency Sir George Clarke, A site of Government land admeasuring 1,291 square yards for building the contemplated Asylum for the poor people had been purchased at Ripon Road near Sankli Tank for Rs. 15,769-1-11.

The report was adopted.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "D. Balduino," September 15.

Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock, No. 3 Shed, at 12-30 p. m. (Standard Time) sharp, on the 15th instant, for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Deck passengers will have to be present at Prince's Dock New Disinfecting Station at 10-45 a. m. (Standard Time) on the 15th instant with their luggage and kit.

Augustine, Mr V O	Kennedy, Mrs B C H C and child 5 years
Bodall, Mr A E	Karandikni, Mr R P
Booker, Rev Fr	Korb, Mr G L
Clarice, Mr O A	Leentzini, Mr P
De Lima Sir and Mrs and infant	Mehta, Mr V B
Fernandes, Rev Fr	Potter, Rev J G and Mrs
Finn Rev and Mrs A H	Rowlay, Mr M G
Finn Mr and Miss B A	Turner, Miss M N
Fuzl Ali, Mr	Wilson, Mr and Mrs and Miss B C
Fyte Roy, Capt P F	Webbe, Mr D'B
Gogte, Mr M G	Weber, Rev Fr
Gilmore, Mr J	
Hossen, Mr	

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Africa," Sept. 19.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Africa," from Trieste left Aden on the 13th instant and is due in Bombay on the 19th instant at 6 a.m. She brings the following passengers:—

Alcock, Mr	Mody, Mr
Alcock, Mrs and child	Mink, Mr A
Bannister, Mr	Naumann, Mr
Bowden, Mr H J A	Neve, Mr E F
Bompar, Mr O H	Protze, Mr
Bannerman, Major	Patel, Mr
Bernstein, Mr	Rank, Mr J
Birtil, Miss	Roeland, Revd E
Cooke, Capt B H	Reichel, Revd and Mrs
Campbell, Mr and friend	Sha, Mr
Colonella, Mr	Smith, Major
Dusan, Mr G C	Sadh, Mr S S
Epprecht, Mr	Toussaint, Miss G
Gatenby, Mrs	Watson, Mr N A
Hodgson, Major W G	Weiss, Mrs Sofia
Hodgson, Miss M	Weiss, Miss Marie
Hodgson, Miss D M	Weiss, Mr Carl
Kirke, Mr	Weiss, Miss Geddie
Keyser, Mr L	Weiss, Miss B
Macbaid, Mr	Walsglass, Mr

HIS Highness, the Maharaja of Chhota Udeypore has arrived in Bombay, and put up in the Great Western Hotel.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE TRIANGULAR CONTEST.

The Presidency Team.

WITH the collapse and defeat of the strong Presidency team at Poona, still painfully fresh in the memory, it is with feelings of trepidation that I venture to write on their prospect in the forthcoming match, in Bombay vs. the Parsis. However, hope springs eternal and I think I have my full share of that fickle commodity. To judge from the display given by the Presidency team at Poona and with my eye on the hit of Parsi successes in Bombay of late years, I suppose I ought to give it as my opinion straight away that the Parsis will win in a canter here—but I flatly refuse to believe that the Presidency are not capable of far greater things than they achieved at Poona and with a bit of luck I see no reason why they should not win here I may as well confess to start with that, at the time of writing, I have not heard the official publication of the Parsi team, but I think I can make a fair guess at its composition and it seems to me a question of "Can the Presidency knock Warden off his length, or not?" It was of course Warden who effected their downfall at Poona and the Bombay wicket should be even more to his taste but if he can do better than take 6 wickets for 21 runs he must be a bowler of superhuman art and craft. I don't say that he won't do it—but I devoutly hope that he won't! After all, Airy could play him at Poona and if Airy, then why not the others? I fancy K. B. Mistry will be less at home in Bombay than on the Poona wicket where the pace especially favoured his low fast deliveries. Again the drier wicket—as compared to last year—should give Bulsara less assistance and render his both ways break less diabolical than it was a year ago. It may be everlasting hope that prompts these remarks, but with a wicket not especially favouring either of the last-named I cannot see why the Presidency should not make a lot of runs. The defeat at Poona will at any rate cause them to stiffen their backs and set their teeth and play for all they are worth from start to finish. Strict training and strict attention to business is at least required of them and one may look to one and all of them to turn up fit on each day and to struggle on camely to the end—in matches of this kind of almost international character, the man who does not keep steady and do the utmost that lies in his power to ensure his being able to put forth his utmost effort is not worthy of a place in the team. It may seem that I am exaggerating the importance of these matches—may be keenness leads me to but I insist that followers and lovers of cricket in the Presidency have the right to ask this much of their representatives, that they turn out as fit as care can make them for the match. The team is very little altered from that which did battle at Poona and I can see no reason why it should not give a good account of itself. Sprott again skippers the team. He knows the game and he knows his opponents and is probably the right man for the place though why he put one of his best bowler, Milne, in a place where he had a considerable share of running about, before putting him on to bowl did, I admit, puzzle me. It was undoubtedly a serious mistake and one that one would have thought so experienced a skipper incapable of. Milne was undoubtedly handicapped by an overdown of leather-chasing and consequently unable to bowl his best till well on in second innings. Behind the sticks Sprott is undoubtedly good and I ask no one better—Greig of course is playing and I look for great things from him. The fickle goddess owes him a century—and how enormously pleased one and all would be to see him make it! One relies instinctively on him and one is seldom disappointed. He has made for himself a place in Indian cricket from which he can never be ousted so long as he goes on playing and which no one can hope adequately to fill for a generation to come. Cheetham is a notable absentee business, claims having drawn him back to Karachi. An old stager and one well acquainted with all the eccentricities of the Bombay wicket, his loss will be keenly felt and his place not easy to fill. I look for Milne to show his best form in Bombay and I only hope that more use will be made of him than at Poona. He is capable of great things and it is only fair to give him a fair trial. Once let him get going and he is capable of stortling one. Joy was the pick of the bowlers at Poona and I hope he will find the Bombay wicket even more to his taste. He has improved out of all knowledge since his Oxford day and is now a really good bowler. One's hopes rest largely on him and Milne. Turner of course is playing but his claims rest more on his betting than on his bowling to judge from the two last matches at Poona. Greig has done good things with the ball in Bombay and he and Cooper complete the bowling talent at the disposal of the Presidency skipper. Airy is of course included, His steady play in the first innings was the saving of the Presidency team and he acquitted himself most creditably of all the Residency batsmen at Poona. Health may well repeat his dashing 46 of last week. He is a delightful batsman to watch when he gets going—Cooper has yet to win his spurs but it is an open question how the Bombay wicket will suit the two last-named. Townend is over a bit by the Parsi-bowlers and I hope will take his toll off them in no uncertain manner. Major Rose of Belgaum finds a place, but I doubt the wisdom of the selection as he is out of practice this year, especially on a Bombay wicket. Last but not least comes Vines—but I regret that it is far from certain if he can get away. That he is worth his place I have no hesitation in emphasising and it will be sad indeed if he finds eventually that he cannot spare three days for the match. Failing Vines I suppose Coombs or Rutter will be included, but I have no information on the subject.

On the whole the team is a pretty useful and I see no reason why, with a bit of luck, they should not snatch a victory. The spin of the coin and the best of the wicket and a promissing start should go far towards heartening them and "tails up" is a long step towards victory. It depends an this—Can they get out Meherhomji and K. M. Mistry and can they play Warden? Time will shew!

LECTOR.

TRIANGULAR MATCHES.

PARSEE TEAM.

The following have been selected to represent the Parsees against the Presidency in the match which commences on Thursday next on the Bombay Gymkhana ground:—

Messrs. K. M. Mistry (Captain); K. B. Mistry; M. B. Vatcha; J. S. Warden; H. F. Mulla; R. P. Meherhomji: D. K. Kapadia; N. M. Dinshah; D. C. Daruwalla; F. P. Masani and J. Elchidana.

Reserves: Messrs. D. Pavri; J. Dubash and S. Madon.

J. Mody and D. Pavri, who played at Poona, have been replaced by Daruwalla and Masani. Daruwalla is a stone-waller, while Pavri is a run-getting bat.

THE HINDU TEAM.

The Hindu Selection Committee have selected the following gentlemen to play against the winners in the Triangular Matches:—Messrs. C. V. Metha (captain), S. K. Telang, P. Baloo, M.D. Pai, Shivram, Date, Errasha, Ramalu, Sheshchari, Talpade and Agaskar.

The following players started from Victoria Terminus last night to take part in the annual fixture to-day, H. E. the Governors' XI vs. Mr. Patel's XI:—

Mr. J. M Framjee Patel (Capt), Dr. B. J. Mody, Mr. R. N. Vatchagbandy, Professor M. R. Parukh, Mr. H. Tyebjee, Dr. Prabhakar, Mr. P. Chinoy, Mr. Wagle, Mr. J. Law, Mr. Devocha and Mr. Ali.

FOOTBALL.

The Rovers' Tournament.

EAST LANCS AND R. G. A. DRAW.

The second game in connection with the Rovers' Tournament came off yesterday evening before a very large attendance, the ladies lending in no little degree to the picturesqueness of the packed stands. These stands, it may be mentioned, are of much more commodious and pretentious nature than of yore, and the necessity of more accommodation clearly proves the strides the game has made through the medium of the Honorary Secretary. It was a sound idea to have a portion reserved, and there are many now who, through delay, are unable to secure them and must take their chances of a good place when they turn up. Many teams were unavoidably unable to compete but even as it is we may not only expect the Tournament to last three weeks but to be of a very interesting nature.

Everything favoured good football yesterday and a most exciting game was seen in which both teams occasionally came very near scoring, but at the finish neither goal had been penetrated and the tie will be replayed together. A noticeable fact was that on neither side was there any big kicking and as there was no wind to interfere it is likely the ball was a bit too tightly blown.

As suggested by the fact that there was no score, both defences were sound and some good goal keeping was seen. Special mention must be made of the R. G. A. custodian as he in quite new to the game, having been brought in owing to the regular man for the position having suddenly had to leave to join another battalion. At back Watts and Duckworth for their respective sides shewed up well and Downey, McGarry, Jackson and Alcock amongst the halves. At forward the veteran Reynolds, Titley and Southcote are prominent for the Artillery with Boyle, Ainsworth and Howarth for the Lancs.

It would be difficult to say which team had the better of the game. One is inclined to think the Lancs as on occasion they were unlucky to score, though of course the same can be said of the Gunners.

We can safely forecast a close and hard-fought game to-day as both teams play hard to the end showing good training. The Rovers have, we notice, substituted the Symons Sprinting Cup with one of their own and the first run-off ended in a win for the local Y. M. C. A., though they were a man short owing to G. Brewin being down with fever.

The R. G. A. kicking off from the Band Stand end, they were soon on the defensive and for several minutes they pressed, Wiggett saving a dangerous position by heading away. Through their left wing the Artillery then came up and tested Carefoot but he cleared cleverly and their defence proved too strong when another attack was made on the right. Hands against Parsons saw them still up, Hewes sending over. After one run being spoilt by the ball going into touch, Howarth relieved at last, but Watts intercepted his centre and some exchange kicking ensued, Downey clearing well when Boyle was dangerous and Ainsworth sent wide to the left later. A run down by the R. G. A. saw Titley get clear but the custodian ran out in time, and when he got on again Johnsen got in the way of his shot. The ball being worked to the other end Parsons put in a nice run by but giving to Boyle they were deprived as was Ainsworth by Downey in trying to get round him. A long kick by Watts saw the Bombay team once more up but Titley's centre was cleared by Duckworth, fast play ensuing, Boyle putting in some good work, forcing a corner which was cleared after some excitement. Good long shots by Reynolds and Titley went just to each side and at the other end Howarth sent in a shot only saved at the expense of a corner, kicked behind. A good centre by Ainsworth and shot by Parsons was well cleared by McEwen and some rather wild kicking was indulged in. A shot by Ainsworth went to the left as the half time whistle went with no score.

R. G. A.....Nil.
East Lancs.....Nil.

The second half opened by the R. G. A coming up to attack and after pressing hard Southcote shot for Carefoot to clear. A long kick by Johnson then saw Parsons get clean away. McEwen used good judgment in running out and so successfully baulking the man that his shot went to the right. They were again waxing dangerous when Howarth was found off-side. Play was very fast, a visit being made to each end and when the ball went the Lancs' end Titley sent in a great shot which Carefoot saved finely, giving a corner which went behind. Some nice business ensued amongst the Lancs forwards and when Downey cleared, Ainsworth sent in a shot which McEwen put behind. Some exciting skirmishes followed in front of the Artillery goal, Collumbell and then Reynolds saving [with a characteristic run. Back again, Howarth sent in a fine centre and Parsons gave to Ainsworth but he lifted the ball just over. Boyle was given off-side when very nicely placed and when the R. G. A. came through Southcote, Johnson cleared cleverly, a corner following soon after from which Titley sent high over. Eventually Alcock cleared well up and Parsons and Boyle had only McEwen to beat, but once more he came out trumps, running out and spoiling what looked sure to be a goal. The ball at once going the other end came in from the left and Southcote had a clear goal, but shot over. Watts was now responsible for some capital defensive play sending Reynolds off for his shot to be easily cleared and the R. A. to be again on the befencive. Parsons being pulled up he then gave to Boyle who headed into the net, but the whistle for off-side had sounded. Reynolds getting away Duckworth handled in stopping him and from the 'free' the former was off-side. From this Howarth got away and gave McEwen a stringer. Watts falling in clearing, there was some excitement but Howarth sent behind Wiggett next cleared well and McEwen saved a high shot by Parsons, the ensuing corner being cleared by McGarry. Reynolds getting going gave to Southcote who got well down, but Duckworth interfered as he shot and 'hands' against Titley let the Lancs up again as the full time whistle went, still with a blank sheet.

R. G. A. ..... Nil.
East Lancs ..... Nil.

The teams were:—

TEAMS.

R. G. A.		East Lancs.
McEwen	Goal	Carefoot.
Wiggett	Backs	Duckworth.
Watts		Johnson.
Downey	Halves	Slater.
McGarry		Jackson.
Collumbell		Alcock.
Hewes	Forwards	Howarth.
Southcote		Bromwell.
Reynolds		Parsons.
Titley		Boyle.
Gill-Jones		Ainsworth.

Umpire:—Mr. Hotz.
Goal Judges:—Messrs. Robinson and Thomas.

ROVERS' SPRINTING CUP.

During the interval the first heat of the Rovers' Cup was run for between the Y. M. C. A. and R. F. A., Kirkee. The Y. M. C. A. were one short, but Kelly winning and Brown running third, they won nevertheless.

Y. M. C. A. ..... 8 Points.
R. F. A. ..... 7 "

NASIK GOLF WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPTEMBER 12.

The President's Cup was competed for this morning and won by Mr. Radcliffe Smith with 87 scratch, Mr. Roberts and Mr. Deane being next with 88. The scores for the handicap prizes were as follows:—Duggan (93—7=86) won after nine holes match play for the tie.

Newman	102—16	86
Anderson	95— 7	88
Shoubridge	97— 9	88
Duxbury	106—18	88
Thubron	95— 7	88
Tennant	97— 8	89
Colonel Barter	94— 3	91
Williams	104—13	91
Bush	101— 9	92
Onseley	112—20	92

There were no less than 35 entries.

For the ladies' approaching and putting competition the following were the successful competitors.

Mrs Newman	30	1st
Mrs Boyd	31	2nd
Mrs Shaw	32	3rd
Mrs Meade / Mrs Holmes	33	4th

At 11 a. m. the driving competition for a cup presented by Colonel Meade came off. It was decided to hold it this year between flags 70 yards apart and against the wind. England's 2nd drive reached 210 yards and this was only approached by Roberts' 3rd drive which was two yards shorter, Mr. Tennant was third. At 2 p.m. the annual general meeting was held with the Hon'ble Mr. Muir-Mackenzie in the chair, when the accounts were passed and a new Committee elected, Messrs. Kennedy, Shoubridge, Williams, Symes, and Aitken being the chosen members; the Hon'ble Mr. Muir-Mackenzie and Mr. H. R. Greaves being elected President and Captain respectively, unanimously. At 3-45 most of the members were photographed and at 4 p.m. Messrs. Mackenzie and Radcliffe Smith followed by a fairly large gathering started to play off the final round for the challenge and gold medal shield. The details of the match are as follows:—Mackenzie was over the first green in 2 and by holing his put was out in 5 to his opponent's 6. In the second, Radcliffe Smith found some very rough ground with his second shot and was short for the hole with his approach. Mackenzie who had driven too close to the Idga having to play out rather square, the hole was halved. In the 3rd hole Radcliffe Smith drove splendidly but was over the green in 2, while Mackenzie had an indifferent drive and made a splendid long clean shot which laid him on the green and he was out in 5 and 2 up. The 4th hole was won by Radcliffe Smith with a magnificent put, the 5th hole Radcliffe Smith drove a long ball nearly to the Powder, but nearly recovered his ground with a good approach; he was however laid a stymie and lost the hole. The 6th hole was halved in 5. The 7th hole was won by Mackenzie whose approaching and putting continued to be excellent. At the 8th hole Radcliffe Smith obtained a 3 with a good put making the score 2 up.

At the 9th both drives were long but Radcliffe Smith found the bunker with his 2nd while Mackenzie was out in 4. At the 10th hole Radcliffe Smith drove out of bounds, while Mackenzie was on the green in 3 and out in 5 and was here 4 up.

Both players drove capital balls over the Idga, Mackenzie with his second overrunning the green, while Radcliffe Smith went into the deep ditch which runs to the Forest bungalow, but laid his 3rd almost dead, and the hole was halved at the quarryhole. Mackenzie with a slightly pulled ball lay in the bunker, his opponet being well on the green, but through another stymie this hole was also halved. At the 13th both took 4, the score being now 4 up and 5 to play. At the 14th both lay close to the green but Mackenzie had the better approach and put and won both the hole and the match. The club were At Home in the afternoon and at 7 p. m. the prizes were given away by the President.

The following is a list of the more important prizes and prize winners:—

Nasik Gymkhana Cup—Priestly.
Bombay Gymkhana Cup—Deane.
P. W. D. Cup—Blair.
Scratch Foursomes—Deane and Lumsden.
Challenge Shield and Gold Medal—D. G. Mackenzie.
Silver Medal—Deane, score 84.
President's Cup—Radcliffe Smith.
Handicap Cup presented by Mr. Hormusji Sorabji—Duggan.
Bronze Medal, July—Mackenzie.
Bronze Medal, August—Meade.
Bronze Medal, September—Deane.
Ladies:—Scratch prize presented by Mr. Durnford—Mrs. Newman.
Handicap prize presented by Mrs. Kennedy—Mrs. Boyd.
Bombay Bangle—Mrs. Holmes.
Ladies' Foursomes—Mrs. Lumsden, Mrs. Thubron.
Bogey Competition—Mrs. Shaw.
Allied Pairs—Harrison and Mrs. Van Someran.
Ladies' Silver Medal—Mrs. Newman, average 44.
Ladies' Putting—Mrs. Newman.

In the evening an enjoyable concert and some theatricals were held in the Badminton shed where a capital impromptu stage had been rigged up.

The programme was as follows:—
Pianoforte solo—Mrs. Marjoribanks.
Song—Mr. Meade.
Song comic—Mr. A. E. Boyd.
Song—Glorious Devon—Colonel Barter.
Encore song—The Littleton gee-gee.
Song—Love the Pedlar Mrs. Jackson.
Encore song—Since We Parted.
Song comic—Mr. E G. Turner.
Song comic—Mr. Sanderson.

The piece chosen for theatricals was "Who's to win him," and while all played well the palm must be awarded to Mr. Turner in his impersonation of the luckless Primrose.

The curtain rung down at midnight with God save the King. Though we missed many well-known faces whom we hope to see again next year, it was the universal opinion that we had had a most enjoyable and successful week.

SOUTH INDIAN ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Boxing Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 14.

The Boxing Tournament, arranged by the South Indian Athletic Association, commenced on Saturday evening last under the patronage of the Officer Commanding the Madras Brigade.

A large number of entries, from all parts of India, has been made, and the Tournament bids fair to be a great success.

Saturday's results were:—

BANTAM WEIGHTS.

Private Richards, Leicesters, beat Private Thorpe, Leicesters.

Private Frishby, Leicesters, beat Lance-Corpl Vogel, Northamptons.

W. O. FEATHER WEIGHTS.

Corporal Yufa, East Surreys, beat Corporal Burns, 14th Hussars.

Lance-Corporal Manning, Northamptons, beat Lance-Corporal Smith, Dorsets.

Private Panton, Middlesex, beat Private Price, Leicesters.

LIGHT WEIGHT.

Private Brownsword, Leicesters, won, Private Strickland, 14th Hussars, scratching.

MIDDLE WEIGHT.

Lance Corporal Melville, 13th Hussars, beat Private Harding, Middlesex.

POLO.

The Open Tournament.

THE FINALS.

WON BY THE GRASSHOPPERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 14.

The Poona Open Polo Tournament concluded very successfully to-day, when Mrs. Alderson handed the cup to the Grasshoppers team, captained by Captain the Hon'ble D. Bingham. They won it and won it pretty easily, against the 34th Poona Horse who were the possessors of the cup three times in days of yore. The present cup was presented in 1906 by Maharaja Sir Pertab Singh, who, veteran as he is, is still one of the keenest sportsman in India, and curiously enough, it was his team who won it last year. This year Captain Bingham, who goes home shortly, will take possession of it for six months. Mr. Wood, of Wood and Badger fame, and finally the sporting Maharaja of Kishangarh, who was in a great measure responsible for the glorious victory of the Grasshoppers. It is a Challenge Cup and will accordingly be brought back to Poona by the Maharaja next year.

The Tournament attracted only half the number of entries to what it did last year, but the teams which appeared in the field would do credit to any polo centre in India, and as General Alderson remarked in a brief speech before the cup was presented, the final game between the Grasshoppers and Poona Horse could hardly be surpassed in any part of world.

It was a magnificent game from beginning to end, and the sympathies of all, as General Alderson very properly observed, were with the Poona Horse, who made a good fight for it. To identify the pleasure of witnessing it, Colonel Jellet and Officers of the Royal Artillery were "At Home" in the pavilion to all Poona and Kirkee society.

Poona Horse.	The Grasshoppers.
1. Captain Grimshaw.	1. Thakore Rewant Sing.
2. Duffedar Ghulam Hussein.	2. H. H. the Maharaja of Kisherzarh.
3. Mr. Hildebrand.	3. Captain Bingham.
Back—Captain Lucas.	Back—Mr. R. B. Wood.

UMPIRES.

Major Bremner and Captain Dangar.

1ST CHUKKER.—From the throw in Bingham was on the ball and hit it up to the Poona Horse's end, where after less than a minute's play the Grasshoppers scored. The Grasshoppers continued to worry their opponents till Hildebrand drove the ball to the Grasshoppers' end with a back-hander and Ghulam Hoosein carried it within shooting range, but an attempt to score failed, and then the Grasshoppers cleared with the ball to the other end, where Wood getting on to the ball, shot it in on point of time—Grasshoppers, 2 goals; Poona Horse nil.

2ND CHUKKER.—Starting from east of the Poona Horse's end the Grasshoppers at once carried the ball to within a few yards of the posts, when Rewant Single endeavoured to get it through but missed. For the next two minutes play was confined to the Poona Horse's end where the latter had a pretty anxious still Lucas found an opening and hit the ball to the centre, from where it was taken back by the Maharaja to the Poona Horse's end, and a cross shot for goal resulted in the ball going wide; but the next moment the Maharaja was on to the ball and, before the Poona Horse knew exactly where they were, shot it through. This gave the Grasshoppers 3 goals to Poona Horse's nil, and the next instant the chukker ended.—Grasshoppers, 1 goal; Poona Horse; nil.

3RD CHUKKER.—From a series of up and down gallops the Poona Horse cleared down the field with the ball and Gulam Hussain being at the head of the chase moved it along till he got within shooting range; but in striking for goal he missed by an inch. The next instant Lucas was on to the ball, and with a long drive sent it flying through the posts for the Poona Horse, and a moment later the chukker ended.—Grasshoppers, nil. Poona Horse 1 goal.

4TH CHUKKER.—From the throw in the Poona Horse got away with the ball, Gulam Hussain having hit it up to Hildebrand, who took it on; but the Grasshoppers dodged it out of danger, and worked it down to the opposite, end where Rewant, riding off Grimslaw, endeavoured to get it through but just missed. Shortly after Wood for the Grasshoppers was on the ball and hit again up to the Poona Horse's posts, when the Maharajah galloped forward and scored the fourth goal for his side The next moment Gulam Hussein cleared with a drive to the Grasshoppers' end, and was within an ace of scoring, when Bingham came up and saved the situation.—Grasshoppers, 1 goal; Poona Horse nil.

5TH CHUKKER.—From the start the Grasshoppers ran away with the ball, but Rewant Singh having missed when he was within shooting range, Hildebrand came up and had a long drive to centre, and then followed a good deal of very fast up and down play, till off-side was pronounced against the Grasshoppers. When the ball was hit out again, the Poona Horse carried it away to the centre and finally it was hit beyond bounds, when the chukker closed. Grasshoppers nil; Poona Horse, nil.

6TH CHUKKER.—From the throw in, Bingham at once carried the ball to within shooting range of the Poona Horse's posts, where off-side was given against the Grasshoppers; but the hit out only resulted in the Grasshoppers finding the ball and sweeping down to the Poona end, where they attempted to get it through but missed, when Lucas came up and drove it out of danger. The next instant, however, Wood was on to the ball, and with a long drive hit it into goal and then the chukker ended

The game wound up in favour of the Grasshappers as follows: Grasshoppers, 5 goals; Poona Horse, 1 goal.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

The following is a list of previous winners:—1893, Jodhpur Sirdars Risalat team; 1894, 7th Hussars; 1895, Nawab Vikar-ul- Oomrah's Golconda team; 1896 Poona Horse; 1897, Durhams; 1898, Poona Horse; 1899, A. D. C.'s to Lord Sandhurst; 1900, 20th Hussars; 1901, 20th Hussars; 1902, Mahableshwar Wanderers; 1903, 3rd Bombay, Cavalry; 1904, The Scouts; 1905, 10th Hussars; 1906, Falconers; 1907, Jodhpur team; and 1908, Grasshoppers.

Quetta Open Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, SEPTEMBER 14.

The final of the Quetta Open Polo Tournament was played off on the 12th instant, the competing teams being the Flagstaff House team—Messrs. Wilson and Fielder and Colonel Vaughan, with General Clements as back—and the South Wales' Borderers—Captains Welby and Pritchard and Major Casson, with Captain Reddie as back.

The Borderers played up well, but were overmatched, the General's team scoring 7 goals to the Borderers' 1 goal. Some splendid polo was displayed in the tournament, notably by the winners and the 15th Lancers. It is not often that a Divisional Commander plays throughout a polo tournament, but General Clements has proved himself as good a polo player as any in India.

Colonel King Hunter and the Officers of the South Wales' Borderers were "At Home" on the polo ground.

POONA RACES.

4th Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 14.

HANDICAPS.

The following are the Handicaps for the Poona Races, 4th day, Wednesday, 16th September.

THE POONA GRAND NATIONAL.—About 2 miles 1 furlong.

Seclusion, 12st 7lbs; Daroji, 10st 5lbs; Lamrock, 10st 2lbs; Greenstone, 9st 11lbs; Nell Gwynne, 9st 6lbs; Cairnamore, 9st; Lord Boyne, 9st; and Golden Morn 9st.

THE PONY CHAMPION CHASE.—About 1 mile 7 furlongs.

Perquisite, 11st 12lbs; Tete-a-Tete, 10st 8lbs; Roben, 9st 3lbs; and Belle Olaf, 8st 12lbs.

THE VISITORS PLATE.—1 mile.

Fireworks, 9st 10lbs; Mother Goose, 9st 8lbs; Hunting Horn, 9st 6lbs; Posco, 9st 3lbs; Metal Boy, 9st 1lb; Oatton, 9st; Admiral Orichton, 8st 13lbs; Mogart, 8st 12lbs; Gamhara, 8st 12lbs; Lachlan, 8st 11lbs; The Master, 8st 9lbs; Zotique, 8st 7lbs; Coquette, 8st 6lbs; St. Patrick, 8st 5lbs; Dulcimer, 8st 4lbs; Windy, 8st 2lbs; Squire Alfred, 7st 12lbs;

CAMPUS QUASI-MARTIUS.

C COMPANY.

Mr. Gay C. Pollock in "St. James's Budget":—It has been proved possible to territorialize many companies and battalions of the Volunteer force out of existence. Not so, however, with C Company. Individually and collectively C Company is irrepressible.

If you were to ask me why it was essential to join C Company, I could only answer "Because it is so." Of course, C is the best Company in all the Territorial or semi-Territorial world. That goes without saying. I speak as a man of C Company. Just why it is the best I despair of conveying to, you who may belong—such things will happen—to other and—believe me—inferior companies. I should hesitate to affirm, hand on heart, that C Company would necessarily strike the eye of a human Brigadier with that instant appeal which provokes the ready compliment. I would not swear by the nine gods of Lars Porsena that the rifles of C Company were invariably immaculate as to the inmost barrels, that the boots of Burrows—if he will forgive this unsought fame—were always laced in exactly the correct fashion, or even that the left boot of Burrows was laced as was the right boot, that Vale had never been known to purloin the blankets that belonged to others, and that, loving them fondly, he had always abandoned their reluctant embrace before Boar, or another, kicked him up to brail up the tent. I would not, in fine, claim without fear of denial that C Company was the most soldierly and efficient in all the world. It must be I think, the personal element that endears C to the hearts of sane men.

How pleasant it is for instance, for one who is not there to imagine the joyous intimate life of C Company as now encamped on Salisbury Plain. How well that enchanting time of patriotic service brings out those little idiosyncrasies which endear the men of this Company to each other and to an admiring battalion. Even now I can see the early morning scene which presented itself this very day.

As dawn crept timidly over the wide, illimitable veldt, peering over the hills up which the older members of the Company pant with so inexpressible a pleasure at high noon, and lighting a furtive candle in the valleys and the shadows, as dawn came up with silent stealth, Private Evans woke with a sudden start on his lonely sentry outpost, and, tugging fiercely at a damp and limp moustache, settling his glasses more firmly across the bridge of his chilly and hectic nose, resumed the march as of a tiger narrowly caged, and swore—for the twentieth time—that never again would he be such a blithering ass as to volunteer to go on guard. Really Private Evans had done this because he thought that a hot night would be rather bearable on guard and because he hoped that by undertaking this fatigue he would save himself from all the bother of baggage guard at the end of camp. Private Evans found himself at 5 a. m. an embittered man. At the same moment, as the dawn crept stealthily up and Private Evans awoke, the last notes of the reveille—no one has ever heard the first notes and that is why no one knows the difference between the old call and the new—disturbed the slumbers of Tent Number Eight.

Hawker, a man of forty and of method, got up at once. Crawling gingerly outside the tent, having rather rheumatic ankles, he proceeded to shave his face and rub his rheumatism with embrocation. He then returned, and with a grave precision threw a wet sponge in the face of Boar. No act could more surprise the civilian friends of Hawker and of Boar, unless it were the meek acceptance of this insult. At home these men are pillars of affairs and models of discreet courtesy. In camp they are what camp makes all men—boys. So Boar turned over on his side, murmuring some sad reference to Heaven's antithesis. But the sponge had rebounded on to Burrows, and once Burrows is awake.

Number Eight tent was immediately in uproar. There was no more sleep this morning. After Vale had been pocked out of his lair with violence and bayonets, the camp was fairly astir. Half the battalion were to be seen throwing buckets of icy water over the other half, who were pretending to prefer this to a decent tub in a bath-room at a Christian hour of the morning. Bugles were beginning to blow. The shadow of "adjy's parade" was falling on the battalion, and Kollop was wondering, audibly, why he had been such an adjectived ass as to come to camp at all.

C. Company were early on parade—barring Vale and Kollop. Vale was still shaving having risen rather late (by some odd mischance), and Kollop was hunting for the puttie which Burrows had stolen in the middle of the night to make himself a higher and a softer pillow.

"Where on earth are those men?"

"Are those men ever coming? Sergeant Burrows, they are in your tent, aren't they?"

"Yes sir."

"Go and find out what the dickens they are at."

"Yes, sir."

Sergeant Burrows may or may not have regretted the inquires he was forced to make. The noises from within the tent, where Kollop was still searching for the puttie, were indeterminate in character. But the deserters were at last forthcoming. And C Company moved off, not more than five minutes behind its time.

Saving a slight altercation between Private Gasmeadow who "knew" that on the command "right form," the right-hand man moved forward at a smart pace and Corporal Beech, who rather thought that he ought to stand still, morning parade passed off decorously and even dully.

To the lay mind, indeed the other proceedings by which C Company beguiled the tedium of this day which I can so well imagine, might seem pedestrian—that seems the word—enough. To those who have understanding, however, they were charged with a full romance. When Authrie for instance, filled his water bottle with cyder and very literally fell out on parade when the wasps—which the rear rank had been watching with eager eyes—at last deserted the alluring bottle for the more solid sustenance of Authrie's neck and when the water-bottle of Beech full of a boyish and exuberant ginger pop made a positive beast of itself by vomitting its contents down the side of the trousers of Beech and ended by expressing its cork with a horrid noise which gave the Brigadier's horse—and the Brigadier—fits; and when Boar on being commanded by that "haughty youth," Mortimer (who had longer legs, a smaller circumference, and some twenty fewer years about him) to double up the tenth hill, turned mutinous, and said he would see Mortimer condemned before he dreamed of such a thing; and when Mannerley, thinking to play the game and being in command of a sentry group on outpost duty, entirely ruined the whole scheme of operations by signalling "Enemy in sight in large numbers," and supporting the signal with written messages showing a deplorable levity, when the lemonade-seller came into the field of vision of his glasses, in these several occasions there was concealed a fund of deep human interest which the outsider could hardly grasp. For they are part of that fine saga of "C" Company which must never be more than oral tradition.

Comrades, I see you as clearly as if I were your front-rank man. I participate in your joys and sorrows. I envy you that joyous upspringing when the dawn creeps stealthily in the manner which I have described. I share in spirit, that passion of military ardour which drives you through the duties of the well-fought field-day and the unending fatigues which are thrust, like honour upon "C" Company at every camp. I see you in your moments of depression, Burrows, when Beech has let you badly down over the no-trumper which he played so badly under the dim oil-lights of the mess-tent. I understand, Gasmeadow, the whole flood of wretchedness that sweeps over you half an hour after slaking the thirst of the battlefield with what they sold you as "football stout." I can almost feel the volley of boots flying round the devoted head of the man who has never snored in his life. The "servitudes et grandeurs" of "C" Company I make my own in thought. A moment ago you were all cleaning your rifles with an astute economy in the use of the "pull-through" practised at some recruit's expense. At that instant I was cleaning a fountain pen with feathers my chief had purchased for the cure of his asthmatic pipe. We are men, you and I. In "C" Company we have learned not only all the exact niesties of the drill-book, but the rough lessons of the old campaigner. There is not another Company just like us. It is on men like us that the Empire and the flag of freedom depend. It is by men like us that the King chooses to be served. God save the King!

HOW THE CONGO PROBLEM STANDS.

The Congo State is to be added to Belgium—that is the upshot of the Bill in the Chamber in Brussels on Aug. 20. The Treaty of Annexation and the Colonial Law were voted by majorities of 29 and 42. For four months these have been debated.

A TERRITORY LARGER THAN EUROPE.

"It is true the final scene of King Leopold's sinister administration has not yet been rung off for," says the "Times," "the Senate has yet to pass its verdict on the measures just voted by the Chamber; and, by the thirty-fourth article of the Berlin Act of 1885, the Powers signatory to that international charter have to be notified Belgium's assumption of sovereignty, in case they may have any objection to raise. The first of these steps, the consent of the Senate, seems to be regarded as a matter of course, and it is expected that by Sept. 10 Belgium will, as far as lies within her own power, have irrevocably assumed the government of this territory, larger in extent than the whole of Europe. Since, as a result of the European outcry against the iniquities of the present administration, amply confirmed in 1906 by a Belgian commission of inquiry, Belgium began seriously to contemplate taking over the colony, the conditions under which it was offered to her have been sensibly modified in her favour.

KING LEOPOLD'S TERMS.

"The terms at first suggested by the Sovereign, besides being pecuniarily onerous left her so little real control over the administration that the intention was obviously to induce her to cover the acts of others with her own fair fame. The Sovereign was then compelled to lower his terms, and though his solatium is still substantial, the main point of constitutional control by Parliament over the budget and administrative acts of the Colonial Government is amply guaranteed by the law as it has passed the Chamber. This alone is the best safeguard against a continuation of the evils which have been so frequently and thoroughly exposed during the last ten years for no Government subject to the power of inquiry and the judgment of a civilised people would dare to maintain them."

A TRIUMPH OF PUBLIC OPINION.

Mr. E. D. Morel, who has had so much to do with this victory, says in the "Chronicle":—

"A piratical enterprise calling itself a state which has polluted the earth with its abominations, has been destroyed. Its disappearance, which was imperative for Africa and the world has been brought about by the combined forces of British and American public opinion. It is the triumph of an aroused public conscience over a brutal despotism backed by great vested interests, and the world is the richer for that tri-world is the richer for that triumph.

WHAT REMAINS TO BE DONE.

"It remains for British and American opinion to insist that this change shall mean, if British and American recognition of the transfer is to be granted, a fundamental alteration in the whole conception under which the Congo has been governed since 1892. In this respect no guarantees whatsoever have been given and the last public act of the Belgian Government in relation to this country has been that of attempting to dispute the obligation which lies upon Belgium under Article 34 of the Berlin Act to obtain the recognition of the Powers to her acquisition of the Congo territory. This proceeding together with the action of the Chamber in repudiating liability on the part of Belgium for the payment of interest on Congo loans, does not in itself inspire confidence, but the crux of the situation is, of course, the treatment of the native population.

"Here not only have we no guarantees, but we have the most categorical assertions, both verbal and documentary, that the governing party in Belgium intends so long as it holds the reins of power to perpetuate the present system in its essentials. Belgium has been made to annex the Congo, binding herself to maintain the Congo State's agreements with the concessionaires. Her governing statesmen have accentuated over and again the principle which animated the colonising enterprises of the Middle Ages, and which has been followed with such devastating effects on the Congo, viz., that the wealth of over-sea possessions is the property not of their inhabitants, but of the metropolis."

KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES DEVELOP

THIS COLD WET WEATHER.

Prof. James'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

CURE THEM.

When that pain in your back becomes so bad that the weather begins to annoy you and make you feel cross and irritable; when you have no real appetite, and no matter how much you eat and try to eat, you are still thin and bloodless it's high time you took something for your kidneys.

An once of prevention is worth a pound of cure, as the old adage runs, so before your ailment grows real serious and chronic, we would recommend you to take Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

They remove from the system the poisons that have been making you feel so depress ed and "blue."

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price, Rs. 2 per bot. of 40 Pills: V. P. P. extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 145G Market, Bombay, No. 2.

THE LIFE OF FINE THINKING PEOPLE

Mr. H. G. Wells and Our Social Duty.

Mr. H. G. Wells, writing on "The Preliminary Social Duty" in the New York "Independent," says:

THE SOCIAL LIFE.

"The ideal life for the ordinary man in a civilised—that is to say, a socialist—state would be in public employment or in private enterprise aiming at public recognition. But in our present world only a small minority can have that direct and honourable relation of public service in the work they do; most of the important business of the community is done upon the older and more tortuous private ownership system, and the great mass of men in socially useful employment find themselves working only indirectly for the community and directly for the profit of a private owner, or they themselves are privat owners. Every man who has any money put by in the bank, or any money invested is a private owner, and in so far as he draws interest, or profit from this investment he is a social parasite. It is in practice almost impossible to divest oneself of that parasitic quality, however straightforward the general prineiple may be.

WHY WE ARE PARASITES.

"It is practically impossible for two equally valid sets of reasons. The first is that, under existing conditions, saving and investment constitute the only way to rest and security in old age, to leisure, study, and intellectual independence, to the safe upbringing of a family, and the happiness of one's weaker dependents. These are things that should not be left for the individual to provide; in the civilised state the state itself will insure every citizen against these anxieties that now make a study of the City article almost a duty.

"To abandon saving and investment to-day—and to do so is, of course, to abandon all insurance—is to become a driven and uncertain worker, to risk one's personal freedom and culture, and the upbringing and efficiency of one's children. It is to lower the standard of one's personal civilisation, to think with less deliberation and less detachment, to fall away from that work of accumulating fine habits and beautiful and pleasant ways of living contributory to the coming state.

ON GIVING UP PROPERTY.

"And in the second place, there is not only no return for such a sacrifice in anything won for socialism, but for fine thinking and living people to give up property is merely to let it pass into the hands of more egoistic possessors. Since at present things must be privately owned, it is better that they should be owned by people consciously working for social development and willing to use them to that end.

"We have to live in the present system and under the conditions of the present system, while we work with all our power to change that system for a better one.

A COCOA PROBLEM.

"The case of Cadburys, the cocoa and chocolate makers, and the praetical slavery under the Portuguese of the East African negros who grow the raw material for Messrs. Cadbury, is an illuminating one in this connection. The Cadburys, like the Rowntrees are well known as an energetic and public-spirited family the social and industrial experiments at Bourneville and the general social and political activities are broad and constructive in the best sense. But they find themselves in the peculiar dilemma that they must either abanbon the most profitable portion of their great manufacture and to a considerable extent extinguish themselves, or continue to buy produce grown under cruel and even horrible conditions. Their retirement from the world of cocoa and chocolate under these circumstances would mean no diminution of the cocoa and chocolate manufacture or the horrors of this particular slavery; it would mean merely that less humanitarian manufacturers would step in to take up the abandoned trade.

"The self-righteous individualist would have no doubts about the question; he would keep his hands clean, anyhow, retrench his social work, abandon cocoa, and pass by on the other side. But, indeed, I do not believe we came into the mire of life simply to hold our hands out of it. Messrs. Cadbury follow a better line; they keep their business going and exert themselves in every way to let light into the secrets of Portugues East Africa, and to organise a better control of these labour cruelties. That, I think, is altogether the right course in this difficulty.

ABOUT CLEAN HANDS.

"We cannot keep our hands clean in this world as it is. There is no excuse, indeed, for a life of fraud or any other positive fruitless wrongdoing, or for a purely parasitic, non-productive life, yet all but the fortunate few who are properly paid and recognised state servants must, in financial and business matters, do their best amid and through institutions tainted with injustice and flawed with unrealities. All Socialists everywhere are like expeditionary soldiers far ahead of the main advance. The organised state that should own and administer their possessions for the general good has not arrived to take them over, and in the meanwhile they must act like its anticipatory agents, according to their lights, and make things ready for its coming.

A TEMPORARY LIFE.

"The believer, then, who is not in the public service, whose life lies among the operation of private enterprise, must work always on the supposition that the property he administers, the business in which he works, the profession he follows, is destined to be taken over and organised by the commonweal, and must be made ready for the taking over; that the private outlook be secure by nvestment, the provision he mak es for his friends and children, are temporary, wasteful, unavoidable devices, to be presently merged in and superseded by the broad and scientific provisions of the co-operative state."

It is reported that the search conducted by the Japanese naval authorities for the wrecks of the battleships "Hatsuse" and "Hashima" and the cruiser "Takasago," which sank off Port Arthur on the 15th May, 1904, after striking Russian mines, has been partially successful, that of the "Yashima" having been discovered. Little difficulty will be experienced in locating the wrecks of the other two vessels now that one has been found. The "Yashima" lies about four miles from Port Arthur. It will be impossible to refloat her as she suffered tremendous damage from the explosion of two mines.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

BY THE WAY.

THE CASE IS ALTERED.

"According to the Radical 'Borsen Courier,'" and the Berlin correspondent of the "Times," "efforts are to be made to bring the agitation of the Navy League into line with the naval policy of the Government." Having got rid of the hotheads, the German Navy League is perhaps to become a respectable and even humdrum institution. But only perhaps. It will not be all plain sailing. Frankenstein created a monster, whose unwelcome attentions—but we all pretend that we have read Mrs. Shelley. In the beginning the Navy League was the friend of man in the shape of the German Government. Its "agitation" educated the German nation up to the sacrifices necessary in order that Germany should have a never-to-be forgotten navy. But now it goes too far. Like the puma, also the friend of man, it has tasted blood with the customary results. No programme will satisfy the agitators, who, after beating up the nation, now insist on beating up the Government. No wonder the restriction of the League to a less uncontrolled fervour is officially desired. But a Navy League which is an appendage of the Government is not much use to any one, and it is easier to create than to destroy these warlike passions. Navy Leagues—do we not know it?—are very ticklish. And, though we sympathise with the aims of the German Government, we should be inclined to back the Navy League.

"M. B. A."

It is very like Harvard to decide upon a special course in various branches of commercial activity, with an award after examination of a University degree of "Master in Business Administration." On the face of it this is a wise and sensible plan, by which a man may present himself as a candidate in the business world hall-marked with a patent of commercial nobility in addition to his guarantee a so-called liberal education. We shall be deemed obscurantist for suspecting that the result may be less satisfactory than might have been anticipated. But we are bound to say that this sort of Harvard degree would not inspire us with a large confidence in the ability of the self-proposed man of affairs, and that we do not think a University can usefully usurp the functions of the business office. But his new degree of "M. B. A."—will there be bachelors also?—adds to the gaiety of nations in a dull season. We should like to know how the "course is to be arranged. Will Harvard start work as a sort of glorified municipal trader, and set its alumni to ledgers and "travelling" and management of departments in the intervals of that form of homicide called football in the States? Or will the instruction be purely theoretical, and therefore, quite useless? Who will be the examiners? Will Messrs. Morgan and Harriman and Rockefeller be made Fellows? Will the "viva voce" take the form of a dramatic dialogue between, say, an advertising agent and the manager of a business, with examiner and candidate assuming each role in turn? Imagination boggles at a prospect which only Harvard could conceive.

PUNCH'S CHARIVARIA.

Mr. Lloyd-George's object in visiting Berlin, it is officially declared, is to obtain information about Old Age Pensions. Now that his recommendation to grant the pensions has been adopted, he naturally feels that he ought seriously to study the subject. When Mr. Churchill is married, Mr. Haldane will be the only bachelor left in the Cabinet; and we are glad to hear that, in order to give the War Minister a chance, he has been supplied with a smart semi-military uniform.

"Billy," who is now appearing at the Palace Theatre, is, it is announced, the only monkey motorist in the world. This just shows how deceptive appearances may be.

NEUROTIC MOTOR-CARS—EXTRAORDINARY ALLEGATIONS.

The recent distressing accident to Mr. Hall Caine due to the running away of his motor-car though happily unattended by any serious consequences to the talented fictionist, has caused a painful impression in motoring circles, as tending to create misgivings in the minds of "litterateurs" who may have purchased cars, or may be intending to purchase them. In these circumstances the information which a representative of "Mr. Punch" has gleaned from Dr. C. W. Syllabub, F. R. S. (Edin), will be peculiarly welcome, as that eminent man of science is himself an expert motorist as well as musical and dramatic critic for sixteen daily and ten weekly papers.

WHAT DR. SYLLABUB SAID.

"Yes," said Dr. Syllabub, who was toying with the metatarsal fin of an extinct ichneumon when we found him, "there is no doubt that motor-cars are extraordinarily sensitive and susceptible machines. You remember Kipling's story of an animated fugitive locomotive. Well, the novelist wrote better than he knew. There is no doubt whatever that what was merely an ingenious speculation in the case of the steam engine is an absolute fact in regard to the motor.

"Take this accident of Mr. Hall Caine. He speaks of his nerves being utterly broken. I don't wonder at it. You note that he says his motor-car ran down the drive. Now I have not the slightest doubt that this was a case of deliberate evasion on the part of the machine. The motor-car ran away of itself. From whom, then, did it run? The answer is obvious—from Mr. Hall Caine.

SYMPATHETIC CARS.

"Mr. Max Pemberton's great Cronstadt is an extraordinarily affectionate car. Indeed, he has told me that an unfavourable review of one of his novels will make it cry like a child. Mr. Clement Shorter's car quickens its pace when he calls it 'Charlotte.' Mr. J. M. Barrie drives a Peter Panhard, and converses with it in the Wendish tongue. The Sid-lee cars are all accomplished Shakespearean scholars, and when Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was writing 'The Hound of the Baskervilles' one of his motor bicycles evinced its interest by frequently remarking 'Pup! pup!'".

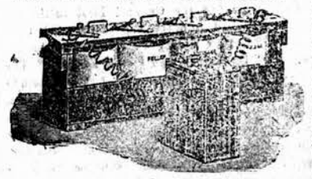
AN INTERESTING LECKY VOLUME.

To the new volume of "Historical and Political Essays," by the late W. E. H. Lecky, which Messrs. Longmans have nearly ready, Mrs. Lecky, besides editing the book, has written a preface. The historical subjects—"The Empire: Its Value and Growth"; "Ireland in the Light of History"; and "Israel Among the Nations"—have, like the topical essay, "Old-Age Pensions," a present-day interest; while the biographical character of the volume may be estimated from such subjects as Madame de Staël, Henry Reeve, Henry Hart Milman, and "Queen Victoria as a Moral Force."

The Hamburg newspapers announce that according to a telegram from Punta Arenas, the German full-rigged ship "Palmyra," from Antwerp to Valparaiso, went ashore on Wellington Island on July 2, and became a total wreck. Five of the crew were drowned. Sixteen others who got away in the boats are missing. The captain and chief officer reached the Evangelist Islands, where they were discovered on August 19 and brought to Punta Arenas.

FULLER FULLER FULLER

BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING SET.



You connect the Accumulator at night. it is Fully charged in the morning.

Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.

"As a convenient means for charging Motor, Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat." The Motor

Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self-Starting Models, Made Five World's Records.

Fuller Leclanche Combination, Dry, Latent, Moto Capsule and Universal Batteries. Fuller Fans, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitialites and Motor Accessories.

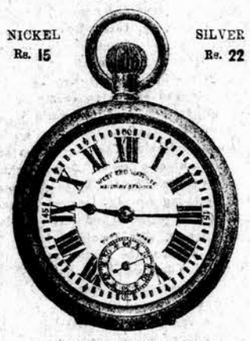
JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW LONDON, SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA

D. R. DADY,

Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.

WEST END "RAILWAY SERVICE" WATCH

NICKEL Rs. 15 SILVER Rs. 22



ALSO MADE SMALLER.

These watches are supplied to the Indian State Railways,

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST No. 44.

WEST END WATCH Co.,

11, Hornby Road, Opposite G. P. O., BOMBAY.

This elder brother evidently knows how to play doctor, in real earnest. He knows about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. His mother told him. Her mother told her, and her grandmother's mother told her mother. It's the one standard cough medicine for children

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

is entirely free from narcotics or poison of any kind. It is the great remedy the world over for colds, coughs, croup, whooping-cough, influenza, la grippe, and all bronchial complaints.

Accept no substitute or cheap and worthless imitation. Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Put up in large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

UNEQUALLED FOR QUALITY!

Kaviraj N. N. Sen's KESHRANJAN.

This preparation exerts an impressive cooling effect on the Brain and removes nervous headache. This is a marvellous specific against baldness. For sparse hair or grey hair *Keshranjan* is a tried remedy. It has an abundance of sweet perfume and is full of hair-growing properties.

Ladies Love Keshran jan oil as a favourite hair dressing.

Price:—Re. 1 per bottle—Rs. 1-5 post-free.

OUR NETRABINDU cures inflammation of the eye, ophthalmia catarract, fleshy growth, ulceration, Watering of the eye, short sightedness, sore eye, staphyloma, and all sorts of derangement of the eye, fear or intolerance of light, granulous eyelids and all obstinate eye-diseases.

Price per phial Re. 1; Packing and postage As. 5.

THE AYURVEDIC SYSTEM OF HINDU MEDICINE.

In English by Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen. Complete in 3 Volumes, containing two thousand honestly printed pages. It deals with Therapeutics, Pathology, Pharmacy, a full descriptions of reducing different metals with an exhaustive glossary of plants in Hindee, Sanskrit, Bengali, with their Scientific names.

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UNDERTAKERS & SCULPTORS,

No. 9, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

TELEPHONE No. 1081.

Beg to announce that they are supplying latest English-made Coffins of every variety at rates reasonable and suitable to all classes. Also Immortelle wreaths from Rs. 4 upwards. Orders received day and night and funerals carefully conducted.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS For Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

The Middle of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as they act on the first signs of any Irregularity of the System; a timely dose prevents inconvenience. Those who use them recommend them to their friends. To all Chemists and Stores or post free for P.O. from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

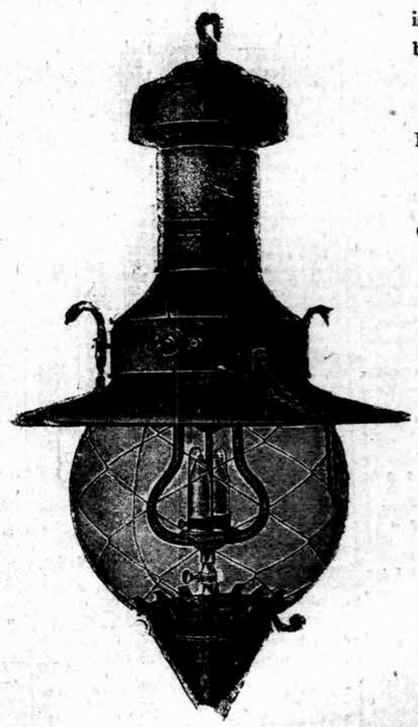
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

CARLTON WHISKY
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT
11 YEARS OLD
RICHARD MATHEWS & CO. LD., LONDON.
Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

THE WASHINGTON LIGHT



is the cheapest and most brilliant Light of the day.
Substitute for Electric Arc Light
REQUIRES NO MACHINERY
Burns ORDINARY CHEAP Kerosine Oil
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of 500 to 1,500 c.p.
Strong and Simple in Construction
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COST 5 PIES per hour for 1,000 c.p. LIGHT
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SOLE AGENT IN INDIA, CEYLON & BURMA.

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SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

SYMONDS & Co., Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.

BROUGHAM & Co., Agents in Pondicherry.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [14TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent. „ 3rd Sept.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. „ 23rd July.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 14th „

Money :—

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 20 1-2 lac up.

Exchange :—

The market opened firm at 1s. 3 29-32d. T. T., 1s. 3 15-16d. on demand and 1s. 4 3-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Early in the day some Banks indicated their willingness to sell at 1s. 3 15-16d. T. T. but buyers have been very scarce. Private paper was offered in moderate amounts in the morning and by the afternoon there were probably no buyers under 1s. 4 1-8d. 3 months' sight. The market is firm following Calcutta. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 29-32 to 15-16d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 15-16d to 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. ...	1s. 4 3-32d. to 1-8
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 7/32 to 1-4d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	168 3-4
Do 2 months' sight—Marks	127 3-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	182
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	175

Government Paper :—

The Market has been steady throughout the day at 98s. 9-16d. ready and 99s. 7-16d. for the settlement. There has been very little doing in the Bazaar, the market closing unchanged and steady. Calcutta market is steady 98s. 7-16d. ready and 98 3-8 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	...	...	.. Rs.	99-3
1st Settlement	...	...	... „	99-7

Bullion :—

On Saturday Bar silver in London closed unchanged and steady at 23 13-16 ready and 23 7 8 for two months' delivery. New York is advised at 61 5-8. Locally the market opened at 61 3-16 ex-duty for ready but has declined to 60 7-8. Forward rates are also weaker as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

			Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	...	...	24	5	0
Australian Bar Gold	...	...	24	5	0
Bombay Bar Gold	...	...	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	...	...	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	...	...	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	...	...	60	14	0
Ditto 1st Settlement		...	60	11	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement		...	60	14	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market opened steady after the holidays with a slight improvement in rates. Business, however, still continues on moderate lines as exporters are doing little either for forward delivery or in ready cotton. Mills were also buying quietly at Colaba and the turn over was small. The market closes quiet but steady as under :—

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	234	March-99
Good M. G. Broach ...	228 1-4	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	211	Jan-99
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	203	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	196	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	196	„
Fine M. G. Oomras Fair Staple ...	194	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	186	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	195	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	190	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	180	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	170	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales ...	6,000 bales.
Total Imports	6,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4-82	4-76	4-72	4-69
—04	—04	—03	—04

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.
4-69	4-70	4-72	4-74	4-74
—04	—04	—04	—03	—03

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with only a small business doing.

We quote :—

Ready	... ...	...	Rs. 8 4 0	B. T
Apl.-May	... ...	...	Rs. 7 12 0	B. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is firmer with more enquiry and prices are steadier.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	...	Rs.	8 5 0	S. T.
„ Yellow Gujerat	...	„	9 7 0	
„ Yellow Cawnpore	...	„	9 3 0	

Gingellyseed :—

Bold White 85 p. c.	... Rs.	49 0 0	Nov.-Dec
White Khandeish	... „	52 0 0	Oct.-Nov.

Tone.—Quiet but steady.

Poppyseed :—

Ready	... ...	Rs. 10 0 0	B.T	
Apl.-May.	... ...	„ 9 2 6	P.T.	

Tone—Firm.

Castorseed :—

Ready	... ...	... Rs. 31 0 0	

Tone—Steadier.

Cottonseed :—

Rs. 25 0 0

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Safflowerseed :—

Ready	... ...	... Rs. 6 1 0	B.T.	

Tone.—Firm.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, Apl.-May	...	Rs. 5 2 6	B.T.	
White Pissi 85 p.c. „	...	„ 5 8 0		

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,465
India	63½
Indian Specie Bank	52 1-2

Mills :—

Kohinoor	740
Manockji Petit	3,225
Standard	1,270

Presses :—

New Berar	530

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown & Co. ...	209
Badaam Pile & Co	230
Central India Mining	292 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,135
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate...	15
Port Canning	457 1-2

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	565
Amritsar-Patti	714
Tapti-Valley	430

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The Bombay office of the above Bank received a telegram from their London Office giving the result of the Banks working for the half year ended 30th June last as follows :—

"Net Profit for the half year including sum brought forward amount to about £194,666. The Directors have declared an ad interim Dividend at the rate of 12% per annum, placed £50,000 to credit of Reserve Fund, carrying forward to next account about £96,058."

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 10th Sept. 1908, as compared with the statement of 5th Sept. 1908 :—

LIABILITIES,	Sept. 5. Rs.	Sept. 10. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	101,00,000	1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	43,45,044	38,87,393
Public Deposits at Branches ...	47,19,799	42,11,879
Other Deposits ...	841,78,881	8,65,59,163
Post Bills ...	93,273	92,624
Sundries ...	17,73,164	17,82,466
Rs....	11,52,10,161	11,66,33,525
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	147,28,919	1,47,21,257
Other authorised Securities.	24,08,123	23,75,838
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	215,90,825	215,47,110
Loans do. do.	239,42,396	2,40,71,204
Bills discounted and purchased ...	125,53,669	1,20,09,835
Dead Stock ...	3,11,680	3,11,698
Stamps ...	4,167	4,041
Bullion ...	2,88,059	2,85,383
Balances with other Banks.	7,94,163	6,47,991
Sundries ...	1,56 722	1,58,5 2
Cash ...	384,31,438	4,05,00,666
	11,52,10,161	11,66,33,525

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,465
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 „	63½
Bank of Bengal.....	500	500	12 „	1,500
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,130
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100	100	6 „	63½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	O. 50	50	14 „	18
Specie Bank	100	50	6 „	52½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 „	247
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 „	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	505
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	162
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	630
Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co.	250	250	12½	615
Bombay United.....	240	240	20	500
Century	500	500	50	375
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,715
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,900
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,132
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	260
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	101
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	965
David	250	250	20	330
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	670
Empress	500	500	25	300
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,430
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	515
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	470
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	150½
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	300
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	258	10	160
Jawaji Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	410
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackanji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	775
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	740
Leopold	100	100	3	52
Laxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,400
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,225½
Motarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,025½
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	70
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	202
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	695
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	690
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	820
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	955
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	585
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 1,525
S. Mahratta	250	250	26	210
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,270
Sun	260	260	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,315
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd 1,165
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		xd 399
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	¼	15
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	130
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 10,600
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	625	625	824	xd 2,680
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	160
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	140
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	385
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company ...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	33⅓
Central India Mining Co., Limited	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	277½
Delhi Flour	100	100	yr. 50	xd. 290
Empire of India Life Assurance	200	200	16	152
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	500	50	yr p.c. 17	125
John Roberts and Co	100	10	14	20
Kemp and Co	100	100	divid 10	195
Kurrachee Landing..	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 205
Marcks and Co.....	200	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10	129
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A'	100	100	11.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
Phillips and Co.....	100	30	...	27
Port Canning Co.....	40	40	p.c. 10	58
Shivrajpur	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	457½
Syndicate	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	15
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	B. 10	10	Nil.	15
Soundy and Co	100	100	8	80
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	100	200	Nil.	nom 28
	Q. 75	£ 15	...	div. 12
	D. 30	30	...	
	P. 150	30	...	50
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 275
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 14	xd 34
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	615

THE TWO SERVICES.

THE CHANNEL AND ATLANTIC FLEETS.

At least two of the Channel Fleet battleships will be detached from the flag of Admiral Lord Charles Beresford during the forthcoming cruise, viz., the "Dominion" and "New Zealand." The former is about to be taken in hand at Chatham to have her magazine cooling appliances completed, and as soon as the "Commonwealth's" refit at Devonport is finished, her place in dockyard hands will be taken by the "New Zealand." It is expected that the "Dominion" will be ready to rejoin the fleet by the end of September, so that by the time the fleet arrives in the Moray Firth, there should only be one absentee among the battleships—the "New Zealand." With Lord Charles Beresford's splendid force at Scarborough and Cromer, and Vice-Admiral Sir A. G. Curzon-Howe with the Atlantic Fleet at Llandudno, Blackpool, and Douglas, the season at these popular resorts will be made additionally attractive by the presence of thousands of naval officers and men, and visitors will, no doubt, co-operate with the townspeople in offering the Channel and Atlantic Fleets the hospitality which is always so freely extended to representatives of the senior service.

CONCERNING THE SIZE OF BATTLESHIPS.

Without condemning the policy of building a large fleet of "Dreadnoughts," of pre-eminent fighting power for open water, there appears to be a steadily growing volume of expert criticism which calls for the production of a fleet of lighter battleships. The members of the school of thought that is pressing forward its arguments for battleships of smaller tonnage, are careful to point out that they do not call for guns of less calibre as a primary armament for the smaller ships. The suggestion is that, say, twenty-four 12in. guns would be much more advantageously carried on three keels than two, for the naval purposes of Great Britain, whose fighting fleet may be called upon to hunt out and engage an enemy in the waters of any and every part of the world where warships are to be found. Such shallow waters as those on the continental side of the North Sea are hardly the areas in which a fleet of "Dreadnoughts" could with safety cruise or fight. Ships of lighter tonnage, but carrying equally long-ranged and hard hitting guns, are required; and since necessity demands such vessels, they should be built. It is claimed that whereas the heavier vessels are obviously confined to deep water, the lighter ships would be capable of engaging an enemy's ships or forts along shallow coasts, and likewise be able to take a part in the deep-water engagements. These arguments augment the familiar ones about the large number of eggs now placed in one naval basket.

FUSING LARGE NAVAL SHELL.

We have made immense strides in regard to fusing our heavy naval shell since the days when such a large precentage of them lay unexploded in the ruined forts of Alexandria, Egypt, after their bombardment by the British Fleet in 1892. Whether we have finally solved the question remains to be seen by another bombardment or a naval battle at sea, a test which it may be hoped will long be deferred. According to the description of the way the Japanese "portmanteaus" exploded on board the Russian battleships during the battle of the Straits of Corea, as given to the world by a Russian officer, the 12in. shell of the Japanese guns appear to have been primed with trustworthy fuses. The French, however, are still in the throes of experiment in respect to fusing their heaviest naval shell; and it is reported that a large percentage of the shell recently fired for practice in the ordinary periodical target practice by the French Mediterranean Fleet exploded prematurely within a short distance of the muzzles of the guns from which they were discharged. Other ammunition failures are also reported in the French Press; though there are signs that things are not as bad as they were a year or two ago, and that the authorities have taken the matter seriously in hand and are energetically working at it. So far as our own practices go, they show that our present set of fuses may be relied upon; and there is every confidence that they will stand the test of war as well as meet the demand for peace conditions.

THE CAVALRY MANŒUVRES.

Whatever other lessons remain to be learnt from the cavalry operations on Salisbury Plain, one fact was from the first noticeable and succeeding days have but served to emphasize it. It is indeed a matter of great satisfaction definitely to know that, though our force of cavalry is a small one, nevertheless as regards the brigades it is of the best. The four of which Major-General Scobell's division is composed have excited universal admiration. Their drill is excellent, horses are in good condition, and they are commanded by four brigadiers who know their work. That this satisfactory state of affairs has not always prevailed is notorious, but it must chiefly be put down to the want of opportunity. It is only in recent years that cavalry in England has been systematically formed into brigades and brigadiers given a chance not only of commanding but of training them. Naturally at first mistakes were made, but the art has now been learned very much to the advantage of the cavalry service, the difference in whose efficiency from what it was ten years ago is a matter on which their leaders are much to be congratulated. But it must not be imagined, because we are the proud possessors of four excellent brigades, that the bringing of them together under the command of Major-General Scobell means that we have got an excellent division. Far from it. Certainly his force shows every sign of being likely to develop satisfactorily, but the present concentration merely means that we are on the bottom step of the ladder leading up to the desired goal. If this is to be reached, cavalry divisional training must be as much an annual feature of the military curriculum as the exercises of an infantry division. Everyone recognises the necessity of the latter, and those who control the national purse must be made to see the equal importance of the former. Only by such training can a perfect division be produced.

THE NEED OF HORSES.

The operations have possessed interest from a great many points of view, and among other things they have brought to light, in a manner not to be ignored, the dangerous situation which exists in regard to the supply of horses, to which we have many times referred. This is a matter of such extreme importance that we cannot enforce it too much. Horsemastership has been carried to a high degree of perfection in our cavalry regiments, so that the large number of animals which were seen in the sick lines was not due to any failure in that respect. This might be due in some measure to the class of horses in use, but much more to the exhausting work. It is obvious that upon the provision of a sufficient number of horses of the right class must depend the efficiency of cavalry, or even its existence, except perhaps as a mounted infantry force. The lesson of Salisbury Plain is that if we were now called upon to send cavalry upon active service, the situation of South Africa would be reproduced in infinitely worse conditions. In that country the wastage was enormous because the supply was neither adequate, suitable, nor properly regulated. The peace strength of horses for a regiment should be 635, including remounts at grass, but the regiments on Salisbury Plain had nothing like this number, nor did they approach the 500 which should be their strength upon active service. The operations have lasted a fortnight, and at the time of writing there is no report as to the situation at the close of the operations. But the figures available in the early part of this week showed that the ranks of the brigades had been considerably thinned by the shortage of horses. It must be remembered that a cavalry horse is a trained animal, and that to draft horses into regiments which have not been trained is detrimental to efficiency and conducive to rapid waste. There can be no excuse for any hesitation in this matter. The Government must act promptly and effectively. They must see to it that a proper class of horses is bred and that the animals are not allowed to go out of this country until our own supply is adequate for our needs.

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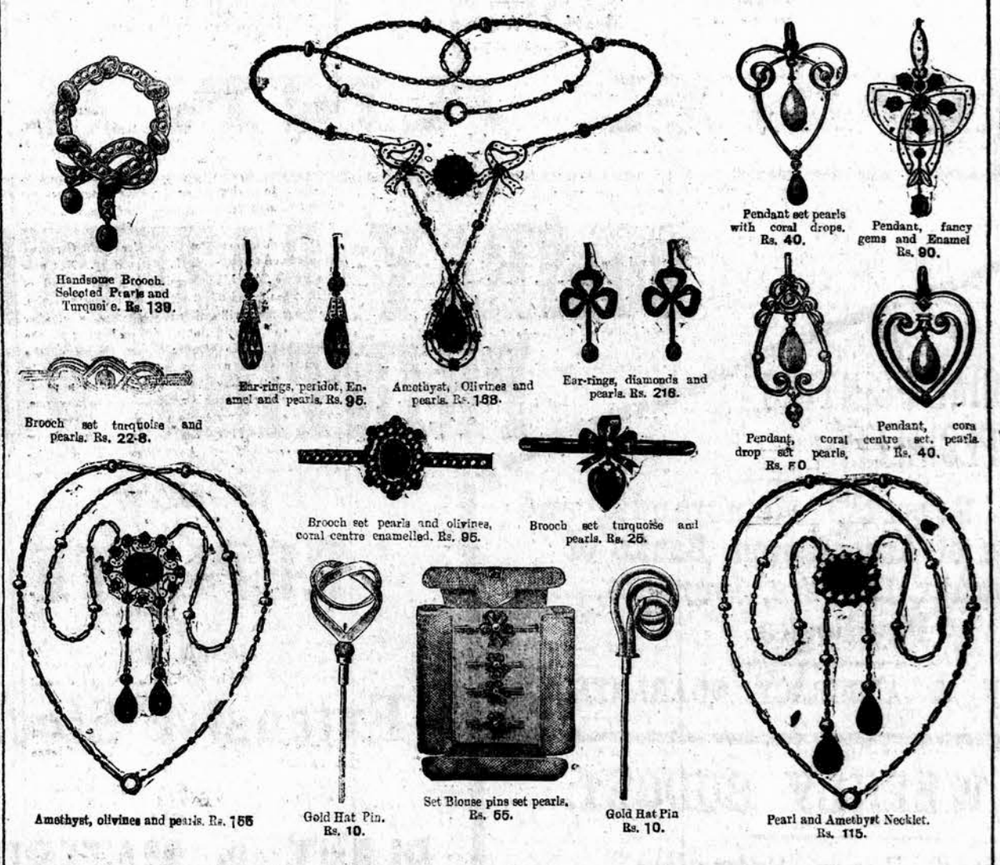
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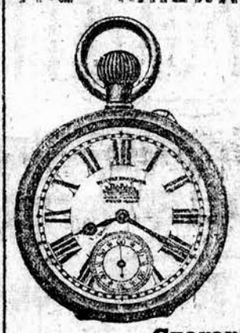

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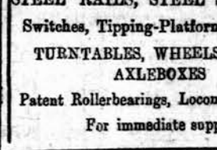

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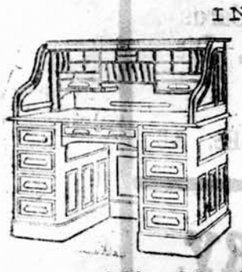

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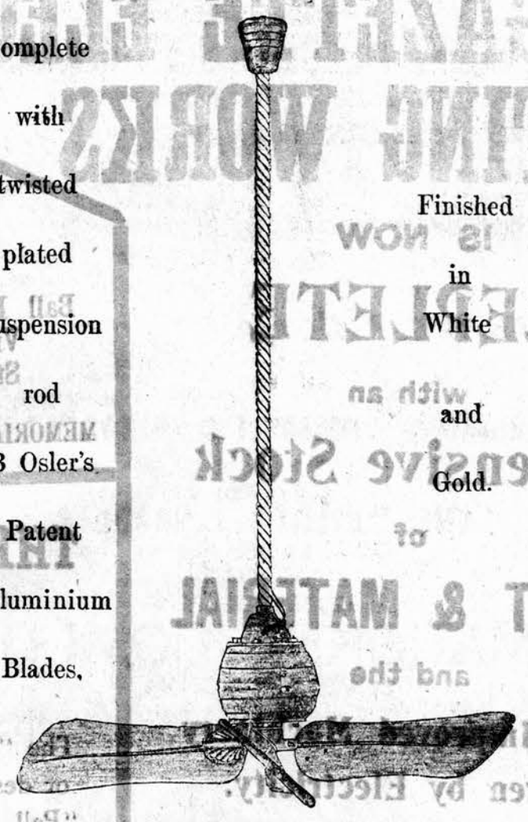

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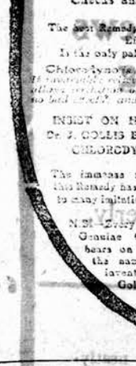

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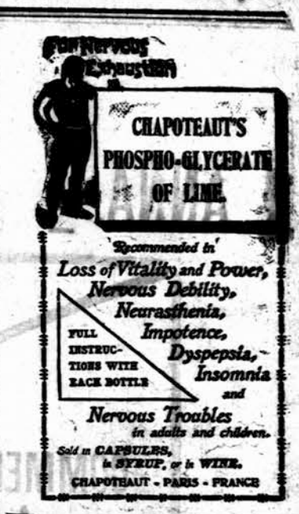

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